Anglo-American Defeat Is The Key to World Peace

Nippon Times
Evening

In the Freedom of the East, Lies the Peace of the West

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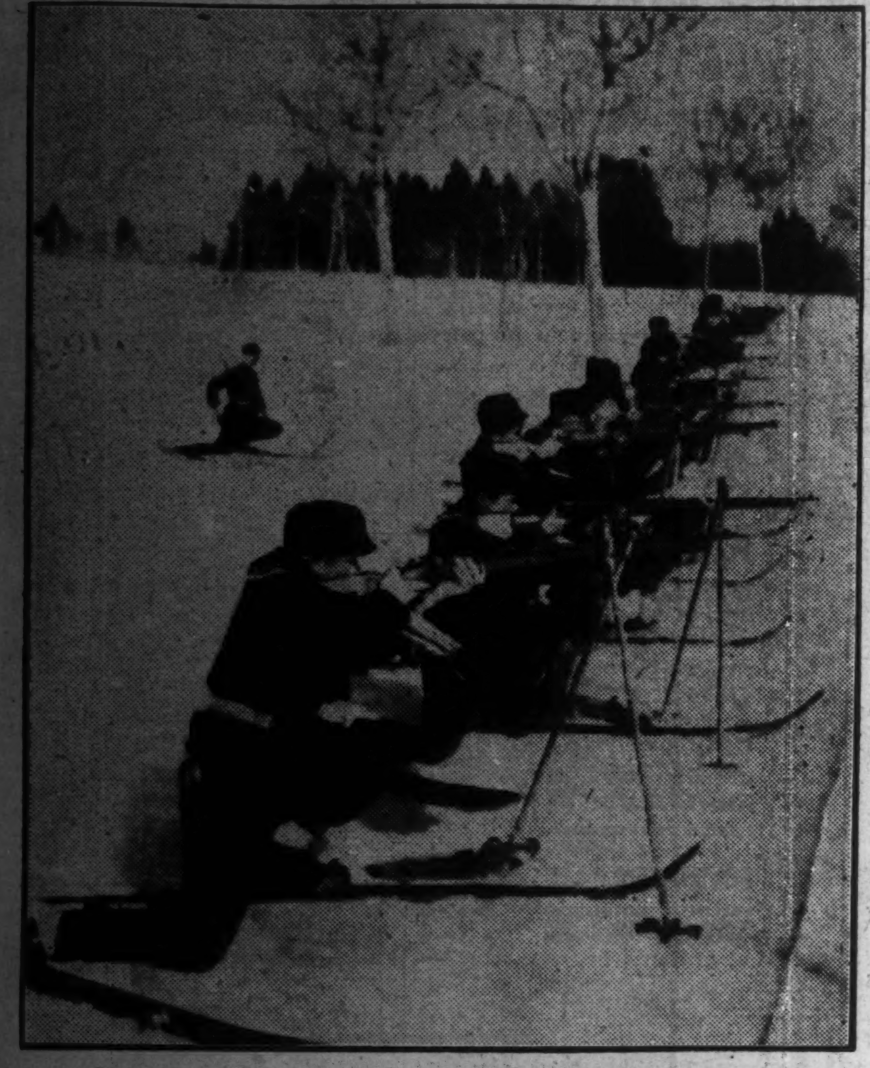
Ski Troops in Action



Defense of the Japanese homeland is unrelaxed even in the season of most bitter cold. Shown above are members of the Ominato Defense Corps carrying out winter maneuvers.
(Passed by Navy Ministry)

Press Comments

Tuesday, January 26
MAINICHI—Anglo U.S. Friction
TOKYO SHIMBUN—World Leadership Set

Anglo-U.S. Friction

MAINICHI—We have repeatedly pointed out that it would only be natural for the Anglo-American camp in North Africa to be torn by dissension. True to expectations, Lieutenant-General Dwight Eisenhower, commander of the Anglo-American forces in North Africa, has resigned.

We have no confirmation as yet in regard to the report that General George C. Marshall, Chief of General Staff of the United States army, has been appointed to succeed him but it is clear enough that the North African situation has become too much for Eisenhower. When Anglo-American antagonism came to a head over the Giraud-de Gaulle struggle, British papers went so far as to demand that a man better qualified than Eisenhower should be put in his position but it was an unreasonable demand. How could a mere commander of an expeditionary army settle the deep-rooted rivalry between Washington and London for the hegemony of the Anglo-Saxon world behind the mask of alliance? It was because this was clear that Roosevelt sent Murphy as his diplomatic representative to North Africa. With Murphy unable to straighten out the tangle, talk has come to be heard of Marshall being wanted there.

It is quite doubtful whether Marshall will be able to succeed where others have failed. Up to only a few days ago it had been rumored that important Anglo-American negotiations were in progress at Washington, or that Prime Minister Churchill was in Washington, whereas an American newspaper correspondent at London said that there was danger of a serious controversy between the United States and Britain over the North African policy. In other words, the matter is now almost at the breaking point. Britain may have become weak, but the time has come when its endurance of American arrogance can no longer be borne.

According to the testimony of Stettinius, director of the Lease-Lend Board, Britain supplied two-thirds of the ships needed for the North African expedition, while one American expeditionary unit was entirely equipped by Britain. If the United States had to arm and feed its own expeditionary force, it would have required 1,000,000 tons of shipping, which would have been impossible. But the United States, in its usual fashion, ignored the British efforts, ignored the de Gaulle regime and tried to secure North Africa for itself and place Britain in a subordinate position. It has trampled underfoot the honor among thieves.

Such a combination as that of the United States and Britain was bound to come to such a pass. We hope that our allies in North Africa will reap the full benefit from the sorry plight of the enemy.

World Leadership Set

TOKYO SHIMBUN.—That to fall under Japanese leadership meant lowering in one's political and economic status and poverty was one of the main points of Anglo-American propaganda for the consumption of the people of Greater East Asia and weaker nations which were not much more than Anglo-American colonies.

Since war entails a comprehensive reorganization of economic relations, it is inevitable that various hitches and inconveniences should arise in the process of such a major reorganization. It is obvious to all, therefore, that the United States and Britain have been endeavoring to make the most of the situation by utterly ignoring the meaning of war and deliberately confining the field of survey to limited aspects immediately in sight.

President Wang Ching-wei's declaration that the Chinese Republic would go through thick and thin with Japan and live or die with it, or Premier Pibun Songkhram's as-

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S., BRITAIN REACH DECISION ON WAR PLANS

Churchill, Roosevelt Agree on Two-Point Anti-Axis Strategy

Domei

LISBON, January 24.—Concerning the rumored conference of Winston Churchill and Franklin Roosevelt at Washington, informed circles in the United States now admit the visit of the British Prime Minister to Washington.

The International News reported from Washington yesterday that Churchill conferred with Roosevelt on Saturday and agreed on the following points:

1. For making new strategic plans and strengthening military cooperation among the United States, the British Empire, the Soviet Union and Chungking, a supreme military headquarters and also a supreme commission of military operation will be established.

2. The establishment of a new measure for improving the political situation in French North African territories, and the formation of a joint British and American headquarters in North Africa, by amalgamating the headquarters of the British Eighth Army and the headquarters of Lieutenant-General Dwight Eisenhower.

Headquarters Seen Planned

Yomiuri-Hochi

ZURICH, January 24.—The formation of a supreme military headquarters of the United States, Britain and Chungking is reported to be the likely result of the conference now being held at Washington, according to a report of the Washington correspondent of the Neue Zuercher Zeitung.

Political observers here believe that it is certain that British Prime Minister Winston Churchill is now conferring with President Franklin Roosevelt at Washington concerning strategic operations against the Axis. They also opine that when Churchill and Roosevelt come to an agreement, they will call the representatives of the Soviet Union and the Chungking regime and open a four-Power conference.

African Crisis

According to another Zurich report to the Asahi, it has been revealed here that Prime Minister Winston Churchill has already con-

(Continued on Page 2)

American Propaganda Turned on Argentina

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 24.—The pressure of the United States Government is now centered on Argentina, now that Chile has succumbed and given up her neutrality, and the American Continent Defense Political Commission at Montevideo made public yesterday a memorandum drafted by the United States Government named "Acts of Fifth Columnists in Argentina."

In this connection, it is noted that it is the same measure as that taken by the United States Government against Chile in November, last year, inasmuch as the memorandum said that the espionage net-work is spread all over Argentina with the German Embassy as its central nerve.

The Argentine Foreign Office declared that the memorandum revealed nothing new, being only a condensation of three notices given by the United States Embassy to the Argentine Government during November, last year.

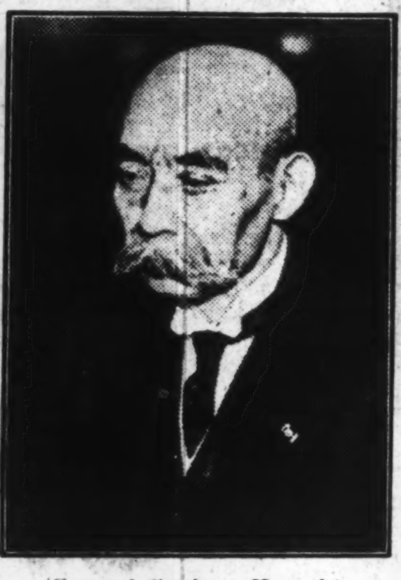
Japanese Landing Feared

Domei

LISBON, January 24.—Joseph C. Grew, former United States Ambassador to Tokyo, warned the American public of the possibility of Japanese Forces landing on the American continent, in his address delivered in the city of New York today, it is reported from New York.

"The United States will never be free from danger unless the Japanese Forces are thoroughly destroyed," the former Ambassador said, adding: "The United States is exposed to the danger of landing operations by the Japanese Forces. If the Japanese Forces are permitted to strengthen the territories they now occupy, they will carry out their landing operations on the United States, as they possess actual strength to do so."

Critically Ill



General Senjuro Hayashi

IMPERIAL GIFT SENT HAYASHI

Their Majesties Dispatch Court Official, Physician To Ex-Premier's Bedside

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress were pleased on Monday to dispatch a Court official and a Court physician to the residence of General Senjuro Hayashi, former Premier, who is seriously ill, to inquire after his condition.

In this connection, the Imperial Household Department issued the following statement at 9:30 p.m. yesterday:

"Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress graciously dispatched Imperial Messenger Miyano and granted a dozen bottles of wine to Senjuro Hayashi, who is suffering from grave illness.

"Their Imperial Majesties were also pleased to dispatch Court Physician Shigetaka Nishino to the residence of the patient to have him inquire after his condition."

General Hayashi has been confined at his residence at Sendagaya, Shibuya-ku, since December last year. Owing to fatigue, he developed signs of apoplexy at 1 a.m. yesterday and fell into a dangerous condition at 8 a.m. Although he regained consciousness in the afternoon, he remained in critical condition till evening.

Concerning the condition of the General, the attending physician stated that at 11 p.m. on Monday, the patient was in a state of lull, his pulse and blood pressure being normal, but absolute care was necessary since he had suffered a stroke of apoplexy.

U.S. Shipping Shortage Causes Ersatz Coffee

Domei

LISBON, January 24.—With an ever-mounting shortage of coffee in the United States as reflected in the enforcement of the rationing system, substitutes of the foodstuff have made their appearance in the markets, reports a New York dispatch.

According to the dispatch, the three kinds of substitute coffee now on sale are made of soybeans, chicory or Indian corn.

The dispatch adds that the coffee shortage in the United States is solely attributable to a dearth of bottoms, for there are abundant stocks of coffee in Brazil, Costa Rica, Guatemala.

U.S. Consulate Reopened

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 25.—The United States Government has reopened its consulate at Malmoe, in the southern part of Sweden, with the consent of the Swedish Government.

The reopening of the United States Consulate where the United States has no interest is regarded significant by diplomatic circles at Stockholm, and it is observed that the step might have been taken for propaganda activity or as a preparatory measure to effect the invasion of anti-Axis forces into Northern Europe.

Butter Allotment Decreased

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 25.—According to an Ottawa dispatch, the Canadian Government, in its proclamation today, announced that effective from today the butter allotment of half a pound a week per capita will be decreased to one-third pound.

SINO-JAPANESE ACCORD NOTED BY SHIGEMITSU

Returns to Nanking After Satisfying Tour in Shanghai

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

NANKING, January 25.—Returning today from a week's tour of inspection in Shanghai, Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to the National Government of Nanking, declared in a press interview that cooperative spirit is being manifested both in Chinese and Japanese circles.

"My present tour was for inspecting the situation in Shanghai," stated Ambassador Shigemitsu, "since the Shanghai area occupies the most important position, in connection with the National Government's declaration of war and the propelling of Japan's China policies."

"In response to the Home Government's firm determination to carry out its powerful policies, the Army and military authorities and the Embassy authorities on the spot have reached a complete agreement to put into practice the policies in close cooperation with each other.

"As to the Japanese residents, they are, under the new situation, cooperating with the authorities in carrying out the policies of the Home Government. I also met Chinese leaders, who understand fully the meaning of the National Government's war declaration and the true intentions of Japan.

"Two committees to handle matters arising from the concession retrocession and extraterritorial right relinquishment are to be shortly established in Nanking.

"Relations between Central China and North China are becoming closer and closer, and I should like to visit North China as early as possible for inspection."

Leaves for Nanking

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 25.—Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to China, who has been here since January 19 to make arrangements with various quarters, left Shanghai Station for Nanking by the 9 a.m. train today.

Ambassador Shigemitsu, on his first visit since China declared war on the United States and the British Empire, had talks with high Japanese Army and Naval authorities, Chinese officials, the German, Italian, and French Ambassadors, and other prominent persons.

On the day of his arrival here, Ambassador Shigemitsu conferred with General Shunroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in China, and Admiral Zengo Yoshida, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Fleet in China Waters.

The Ambassador on January 20 attended the inauguration of the newly organized Foreign Affairs Society and on January 21 was present at a tea party given by Dr. Heinrich G. Stahmer, new German Ambassador to Japan.

After conferring with Foreign Minister Chu Min-yi and Italian Ambassador Francesco Taliani de Marchio, the Japanese Ambassador on January 22 attended a dinner party given by Chen Kung-po, President of the Legislative Yuan, and concurrently Mayor of Shanghai.

On January 23, Ambassador Shigemitsu had a talk with French Ambassador Henri Cosme. Yesterday, the Japanese Ambassador listened to reports of conditions of various districts made by Japanese consul-generals and consuls, who came here to attend the meeting called by the Japanese Ambassadorial Office at Shanghai.

Canton War Rally Slated

Domei

CANTON, January 24.—Canton citizens on January 27, will hold a Mass meeting at the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall publicly supporting the recent formal declaration of war on Britain and the United States by the National Government of China.

The meeting will be held under the direction of Chen Yao-tsu, who was appointed Governor of Kwangtung Province recently, and will be participated in by official and public organizations.

Following addresses a demonstration parade will be held by students and the citizens of Canton.

More Chungking Troops Voluntarily Surrender To Join Nanking's Cause

Thailand to Share All With Japan, Says Wathakan in Reply to Ishii

Domei

BANGKOK, January 25.—Thailand was the first country to cooperate with Japan in the task of creating a New East Asia and is determined to share the same fate with Japan, declared Thai Foreign Minister W. Wichit Wathakan in his address made in response to the congratulatory message delivered to Minister Wichit by Ko Ishii, Charge d'Affaires of the local Japanese Embassy, today, on the occasion of the first anniversary of Thailand's declaration of war on America and Britain.

Foreign Minister Wichit's message reads:

"I hereby express my thanks for Your Excellency's congratulatory address which is full of friendship and hope.

"As Your Excellency has pointed out, Thailand and Japan have maintained friendly relationship for many years in the past.

"The attitude our country took toward the Manchurian issue at the conference of the League of Nations, to which Your Excellency has alluded, bears eloquent testimony to the fact that Thailand held amity toward Japan earlier than any other country of the world.

"I hereby declare with satisfaction that, supposing the Manchurian Incident was the train leading to the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Thailand was the first country in the world to cooperate with Japan in the task of building a New East Asia.

"Thus, Thailand-Japan relations have been very close from the time of the Manchurian Incident. Just one year ago, Thailand, hoping to bring about a true peace in the Asiatic Continent, decided to share its fate with Japan.

"I agree with Your Excellency in the opinion that the war has entered its fundamental stage and that our duties will become greater. I am confident that victory will crown us so long as Thailand and Japan, maintaining their relations as real allies promote the understanding with each other and cooperate with friendship and faith."

Irregulars Infesting Kowloon Area Pledge Cooperation in War

Domei

HONGKONG, January 23.—Approximately 450 irregular troops under the command of Chiang Cho-jan voluntarily surrendered yesterday to the Japanese military authorities in this area and pledged their cooperation with the National Government of China, it was learned here today.

Observers here pointed out that the action of these troops, who had formerly been engaged in disturbing peace and order in the northern border area of Kowloon, is in line with the rapidly growing reliance which the Chinese people are placing in the National Government of China since its declaration of war against the United States and Britain.

Wu Pledges Allegiance

Domei

NANKING, January 25.—General Wu Hua-wen, representing his troops, sent a message to President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government, which reads:

"We pledge allegiance to the National Government of Nanking and will forge ahead, under the guidance of President Wang, to exterminate the United States, Britain and Chinese Communists."

It is recalled that General Wu with 40,000 troops under his command recently deserted Chungking to join the National Government of Nanking and was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in the Shantung area.

ENEMY VESSEL SUNK; TOBRUK BASES RAIDED

North Africa Battle Continues Favorably

Domei

ROME, January 25.—An Italian submarine sank one enemy merchantman off Algiers, the Italian High Command announced today in it communique reporting latest developments on the North African front. The announcement reads in substance:

In the western sector of Tripolitania, fighting is continuing between the Axis forces and enemy vanguards. Axis troops are removing to their new positions as previously arranged.

Axis air forces raided harbor facilities and air bases around Tobruk, and caused fires at several points.

Encounters in Tunisia are developing favorably for the Axis.

Enemy air forces raided Palermo and another place in Italy. The raiders caused only slight damage and were repulsed with three of them shot down by Italian ground fire.

An Italian submarine sent two torpedoes into an enemy merchant vessel off Algiers. The vessel sank on the spot.

Reich Territory Raided; R.A.F. Loses 16 Planes

Domei

BERLIN, January 24.—The British air force raided western Germany and also the fortified harbors of Brest and Lorient, on January 23.

Within 30 minutes of encountering the furious attacks of the Luftwaffe, nine British heavy bombers were downed, and from three of these craft, members of the crew took to their parachutes and deserted their respective planes, but were immediately taken prisoners.

In the two successive raids that were made on that day, the British lost a total of 16 heavy bombers, while the German air force suffered no casualties.

British Plane Forced Down

Domei

LISBON, January 25.—One British two-motored seaplane made a forced landing at the port of Setubal, south of Lisbon, this afternoon. The plane and its crew of three were captured by the Portuguese authorities.

Tin Found in Mozambique

Domei

LISBON, January 25.—According to a report of a Portuguese paper, immense deposits of tin were discovered in Mozambique, Portuguese territory in Eastern Africa, near the Rhodesia border. The ore is said to be of good quality as it contains 72 per cent of tin.

SOVIET FORCES WEAKEN IN EAST FRONT FIGHT

Germans Effect Strategic Retreat From Voronezh

Domei

BERLIN, January 25.—Fierce fighting is raging in all sectors of the Eastern Front, with the Soviet troops in the southern area gradually weakening, the German High Command announced today, adding that German troops withdrew from the Voronezh area in perfect order so as to narrow up the front.

Main points in the announcement follow:

In the Caucasus and Kuban sectors a terrific downpour of rain prevented any regular encounters between Soviets and Germans. However, some Soviet attacks were repulsed by the combined Slovak-German troops.

Along the middle stretches of the Don River, the Soviets were routed, and a weak Soviet counter-offensive around the Donetz River was completely repulsed.

The German forces in the Voronezh sector were withdrawn in perfect order to narrow the German lines. The Soviet forces followed the withdrawing German troops for some time, but were finally driven back with heavy damage. A fierce encounter occurred around Lake Ladoga, when the Germans dealt a severe blow to the Soviets.

Meanwhile, the German-Rumanian forces in the Stalingrad sector are maintaining vigorous offensives against numerically superior enemy forces.

38 Soviet Planes Downed

Domei

BERLIN, January 25.—German air units operating in the Eastern Front yesterday bombed enemy positions and supply routes. Thirty-eight Soviet planes were shot down in the course of aerial combats.

Labor Party Split Due

Mainichi

CANTON, January 24.—The imminent danger of the Labor Party in Australia splitting into two camps, one supporting Premier John Curtin and another group in New South Wales, is now threatening to cause a serious political disturbance, according to an Australian broadcast received here today.

The cause of this trouble in the Labor Party is said to be the result of the public's dissatisfaction with Curtin's wartime policy.

Okamura Aids Chinese

Domei

PEKING, January 25.—General Yasutsugu Okamura, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in North China, today presented a monetary gift to the North China Political Council under the chairmanship of Wang I-tang as a relief fund for Chinese war refugees.

JEWS IN P.I. WARNED FOR FLAGRANT ACTS

Selfish Doings Harass Masses

Mainichi

MANILA, January 25.—The Military Administration here issued a warning today to the Jews in the Philippines for their flagrant acts of espionage, cornering, profiteering and other acts of non-cooperation with the Imperial Forces.

The warning issued by the Military Administration follows:

"Under the spirit of 'Hakkoiu,' we never make any discriminations against any nation or race. Even in the treatment of enemy nationals we have been fair and lenient.

"It is indeed regrettable that despite our benevolence, some of the nationals of non-belligerent countries, particularly Jews, attempted rebellious acts and were subjected to punishment.

"Recently, it seems that some Jews, by cornering and holding back, are intending to raise commodity prices to throw the Philippine masses into distress. Moreover, they, forgetting that the islands are still a battle area, seem to be engaged in espionage and are reluctant to cooperate with the Military Administration's policies.

"The Military Administration hereby solemnly warns that in the event of detection of such acts by anyone, regardless of their nationalities, drastic steps will be taken.

"The Military Administration also warned, recently, through the Chinese Resident Society, of the profiteering acts conducted by some Chinese resident merchants."

Hanoi Chinese to Push Nanking's War Efforts

Domei

HANOI, January 25.—The Chinese residents in northern French Indo-China will hold a ceremony here on February 1 to mark the organization of an association to strengthen their support of the National Government of China's war efforts against Britain and the United States, it was revealed here today.

The proposed association, which is being created at the suggestion of Chang Yung-fu, head of the Nanking Government's trade commission to French Indo-China, will collaborate with a similar body already functioning in southern French Indo-China.

U.S. Weekly Blasts Government For Neglecting Chiang Mission

Ever since the decision of General Hsiang Shih-hui, chief of Chungking's military mission to America, to leave America, embittered by the cold treatment accorded him, there has been a rise in criticisms directed against the U.S. government. The Time magazine in its January 11 issue blasted "government negligence" and revealed how badly the Chungking mission had been ignored and snubbed, according to a January 24 Domei dispatch from Buenos Aires.

Said Time, "Chungking's military mission was either completely ignored or, when that was not the case, regarded as a nuisance while it was in America. The chief of the mission, General Hsiang Shih-hui had been given assurance that whenever an important point in anti-Axis strategy was to be decided he would be able to take part in the conference. Actually he was never invited to such a conference.

"During his stay in America he was present at only one important meeting. That was his meeting with Admiral William Leahy when Leahy was appointed chief-of-staff attached to the president. This was the only contact he ever had with the leaders of anti-Axis strategy.

"It may have been that the government was forced to deny Chungking attendance at the anti-Axis military conference because the Soviets were not desirous of discussing the war situation in East Asia. But what is most important is that this cold attitude toward the Chungking military mission arose out of goverment negligence. It can be seen from this alone that the 'United Nations' are actually 'Scattered Nations.'"

BANGKOK HOLDS INDIAN RALLY

Patriots Celebrate Anniversary of Independence Demand

Domei

BANGKOK, January 26.—The anniversary of the Declaration Demanding Independence of India was observed here today with elaborate meetings.

At 10 a.m., representatives of all branch offices of the Indian Independence League assembled at the headquarters of the League and observed a flag hoisting ceremony.

In the afternoon a gigantic rally was held attended by 5,000 Indian residents.

At the function, Rash Behari Bose, chairman of the Independence League, read the following statement addressed to entire India:

"Now, the anti-British struggle for independence has entered its last stage. We, Indians, are no longer isolated, for, although our leaders, Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Abul Azad, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and thousands of other patriots have been imprisoned, millions of their followers are vigorously fighting against the British aggressors.

"Now is the time to crush our oppressor, Britain, and to realize the independence of India. For this struggle, we should sacrifice all we have."

'Give All for India'

Yomiuri-Hochi

BANGKOK, January 25.—"Renew your determination to sacrifice all you have for realizing the complete independence of India," Rash Behari Bose, President of the Indian Independence League, declared to his compatriots in a message sent to the League's headquarters from a certain place on the occasion of the anniversary of the Independence Movement which falls on January 26.

Mr. Bose's message reads as follows:

"Since we expressed our desire for the complete independence of India on January 26, 1930, thousands of Indian nationals have sacrificed their lives in the struggle with British Imperialism and now the strife has reached its climax.

"With the storm of revolution now raging all over India, there is no doubt as to our victory over Britain.

"I hereby express my heartfelt respect toward the heroism of our compatriots now fighting in India. On this memorable day, I appeal to the 2,000,000 Indians living in East Asia to give every possible aid to the heroic patriots now fighting in India and we must renew our resolve to sacrifice all we have for the realization of perfect independence of our motherland."

In this connection the Indian Independence League will hold an elaborate ceremony at the League Square here at 8 a.m. tomorrow, the anniversary of the declaration demanding complete independence of India. At the branch office of the League in Thailand, a rally of Indian residents will be held and subsequently a grand demonstration will be carried out.

Efficiency Conference To Be Held in March

To make exhaustive studies into ways and means of further promoting wartime industrial efficiency, the National Efficiency Conference will be held in Osaka for three days starting March 11 under the chairmanship of Vice-Admiral Takuo Godo, president of the Association and former Minister of Commerce and Industry, it was revealed by Domei.

At the proposed parley, a number of important problems having a close bearing on industrial efficiency and productivity will be minutely discussed by more than 1,000 delegates from leading factories, schools and industrial institutes throughout the country.

Nobusuke Kishi, Minister of Commerce and Industry, and Viscount Tadashiro Inoue, President of the Board of Technology, will attend the coming parley in the capacity of honorary president and adviser of the conference, respectively.

Famous Skater Donates

Domei

PEKING, January 25.—Japan's premiere girl skater, Miss Etsuko Inada, who has been performing in a series of benefit skate-meets in Peking and Tientsin for the Japanese soldiers and for the relief of destitute Chinese people since January 3, today called on the Japanese military authorities here and donated ¥3,294 to the Chinese Relief Funds.

The donated sum was immediately turned over to the Social Welfare Bureau of the Peking Municipal Office.

Greeted in Mournful Triumph

Borne by their sorrowing subordinates, the remains of the late General Osamu Tsukada and the late Major-General Takeshi Fujiwara arrived at Tokyo Station yesterday. Shown above are (left to right) General Otozo Yamada, General Gen Sugiyama and War Vice-Minister Heitaro Kimura, offering incense.

REICH FORCES BEAT BACK FOE

Stalingrad Defenders Overcome Obstacles--Beat Counter-Attacks

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, January 24.—The unexampled heroic struggle which is being waged every day under the most difficult conditions by the German defenders of Stalingrad is being carried out at one of the most important points of the German defense line on the Eastern Front. At this point isolated German formations are defending themselves bravely and their heroic struggle means an operative success for the benefit of the entire line of defense against the Soviet mass attacks.

These men at Stalingrad stand and fall not only for their comrades and for Greater Germany but also for the freedom of Europe. This is the actual and deeper meaning of the heroic struggle of Stalingrad. This intentional and sacrificial engagement for a higher goal will also fill a special chapter in the history of this war since at Stalingrad a brave corps of German troops are defending an enemy fortress, occupied by them, just as ingeniously and stubbornly as this was done by the enemy himself, with the only difference that now conditions are ever so much more difficult as the Germans are fighting far beyond their own front.

Enemy Attacks Repulsed

All day long yesterday the German defenders in the northern front of this sector repulsed all enemy attacks which were made with the strongest employment of artillery, tanks and divisions of riflemen. In the west the Soviets were only able after the most serious struggles to pierce the weakened line of the German defense. The Soviets had to pay dearly for this thrust. After many hours of the most serious fighting the German positions in the southern and northern part of were taken back on shortened lines and were held against all further attacks.

The importance of these struggles of defense at Stalingrad which have now been waged for two months can impressively be noticed in its intercepting and relieving effect against all Soviet mass attacks in the neighboring sectors of the Eastern Front. The Soviet winter offensive originally planned for quick successes is encountering the German counterpressure to an increasing effect.

It can be stated that the German command partly by means of the most stubborn resistance and partly through methodical and orderly maneuvers is working out new positions on a large scale. In these struggles, waged at the main points of the Eastern Front, the Soviets are being tied down day after day and are weakened to a considerable extent.

This can be proved in detail by the successful German counterattacks in the area of the western Caucasus through which a constant supply was secured for the troops retreating in an orderly manner. Formations of Alpine troops mainly carried out the deep thrusts into the Soviet formations inflicting severest losses against them.

Noticeable relief was also brought about yesterday by German counterthrusts, carried out in the Manych steppe. Strong Soviet motorized formations which with considerable support of tanks had advanced far to the west were outflanked by German antitank gunners and the major part of them was encircled. While the German panzers covered the Soviets in their disorderly retreat toward the east with furious quickfire the German panzer grenadiers, supported by mechanized German artillery formations, destroyed the Soviet forces, encircled in the snow covered area. In the course of this action of annihilation one Soviet motorized corps was almost completely wiped out, 15 tanks were disabled and two more captured in an undamaged state.

North of the Don, single Soviet attacks were repulsed and the aggressors lost four tanks. On the left wing of this sector several villages, occupied by the Soviets, were taken by the Germans. German artillery and infantry formations distinguished themselves by their daring offensive spirit while the Italian troops successfully withstood the Soviet mass attacks in the central course of the Don. The Soviets in this sector to a large part attacked in Italian uniforms. All attacks, however, were repulsed and a small tank formation succeeded in annihilating Soviet tank forces in pursuit. Some 10 Soviet tanks were destroyed and their crews killed. During the last three days a German infantry formation destroyed 21 Soviet tanks in close range fighting.

South of Lake Ladoga the Soviets continued their attacks on the Neva. They were repulsed, however, and lost eight tanks. Additional terrain was gained in the course of German counter thrusts.

Defying the most difficult weather conditions the Luftwaffe operating in the Caucasus area fought the marching columns of the Soviets and destroyed numerous vehicles and several guns. Two fully laden goods railway station was set afire and several shunting stations destroyed.

In aerial combats German fighters with the loss of only one plane shot down altogether 27 Soviet machines. With four victories Captain Philips gained his 162nd and with five victories Major Hann gained his 90th victory in the air.

On the Arctic Sea front a German fighter group downed four twin-engined bombers within five minutes. The traffic centers and the railway station of the Murmansk line in the area of Kandalaksha were effectively bombed. Three railway stations were destroyed and several trains were set afire.

Swimming Event Held In Icy Sumida River

Led by 68-year old Chojiro Mizushima, over 100 persons, young and old, took part in the swimming exercises held in the icy waters of the Sumida River from 1 p.m. on Sunday under the auspices of the Shuyoquki.

Before a huge crowd of spectators, gathered on both banks of the river as well as on Ryogoku Bridge, the participants rowed out to the middle of the river in two large boats. There the swimmers plunged into the river, led by Mr. Mizushima. After that, the participants took part in a 500-meter race, dived off the bridge and displayed their talents in other events.

Conspicuous among the participants was a 11-year old girl by the name of Yasuko Minami.

Auxiliary Coins Gathered

In order to do their little bit toward stronger wartime Nippon the 650 members of the Kamitabata Hachiman Shrine Children's Association, at Tabata-cho, Takinogawa-ku, Tokyo, made on Sunday a house-to-house call at stores and residences in Kamitabata-cho and collected copper and nickel auxiliary coins totalling over ¥359, or approximately 30 pounds in weight, it is reported.

The association made similar calls on January 16 and 17 and collected over ¥670, weighing more than 65 pounds. It is further reported that all the fees for the service, totalling ¥17.70 will be contributed to the Army and Navy.

Inflation Threatens India

Domei

LISBON, January 24.—In addition to political unrest and food shortage, inflation is also threatening India, according to a New Delhi report to the Manchester Guardian.

The report said that since the outbreak of the present war, the currency circulation in India has been increased to three times that of the former amount while production has not at all advanced, and thus inflation has now become inevitable.

Chiang's Captured Nephew Reveals Plight of Bomb-Wrecked Chungking

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

CANTON, January 25.—The utter devastation of Chungking was revealed by Lieutenant Chiang Hung-hsing, a 25-year old nephew of Chiang Kai-shek, who was recently captured by Imperial Forces in an undisclosed district.

Since December, 1937, Lieutenant Chiang had been detailed to the duty of bodyguard for his uncle. Of the present condition at Chungking, he made the following remark:

"Chiang Kai-shek now lives at his house located in the mountains 15 kilometers east of the city of Chungking. From his house he goes to Chungking every other day to attend to his duties. The majority of the homes in Chungking are damaged, and most of the government offices are housed in temporary buildings. The people in general are living in reed-thatched houses.

"Because of the shortage of goods and the high cost of living, the army is losing its fighting spirit. Most of the school teachers, besides teaching at schools, are engaged in some sort of side business. Lower rank officials are leaving the city in increasing numbers, because of the extreme difficulty in making their living in Chungking."

Shao Sent to India

Domei

BANGKOK, January 25.—The Chungking regime has dispatched Shao Li-tzu, former Chungking Ambassador to the Soviet Union, to India, as an educational envoy, but it is reported that his real mission is to obtain goods for Chungking, which is now severely suffering from acute shortage of provisions and other necessities.

Citizens Being Removed

Domei

CANTON, January 25.—More than 8,000 Chinese people who have been compulsorily sent to the northwestern districts by the Chungking regime are trekking northward on the verge of starvation over the snow-clad plains in the northwestern part of Honan Province, and many have already died of exhaustion and hunger, according to information received here from Chungking.

The Chungking regime is removing suffering people from Honan Province to the northwestern districts for the purpose of employing them in the construction of roads in those districts, it was said.

HONORS GAINED BY CHOSENESE

Volunteers Are Valorous in Battle, Say Japanese Officials

In five years since the adoption of the volunteer recruit system for the Chosenese, the men from Chosen have achieved valorous deeds of bravery and daring as members of the Imperial Forces on the front line of battle. Some have applied for cadetship and already two have become full-fledged officers.

Two surviving men are recipients of the Order of the Golden Kite, and more than half the number of the volunteers have been promoted to the rank of superior private. Preceding the adoption of the conscription system from 1944, the last recruiting of volunteers took place at the Shibuya-ku office last Friday morning.

According to the Asahi, the officers in charge of the physical examination were amazed at the wonderful physique of the Chosenese volunteers. They were certainly the pick of the lot with very few cases of chest ailments.

When asked why they were volunteering when before long they will be conscripted as soldiers of the Japanese Empire, they answered in a clear and concise tone: "At this critical time when it is either live or die, we want to do our share as a warrior of Japan as soon as possible." These Chosenese men thus manifested their understanding of the present situation.

Repeating the examination officer's announcement "Fit for services as the result of physical examination," the eyes of the recruits gleamed with greater brilliance as they silently made their pledge, lips firmly sealed in grim determination, to annihilate America and Britain.

Taiwan Youths Volunteer

During about a week beginning January 1, the number of applicants for admission to the Army Volunteer Training School in Taiwan reached 429,391, reports a Domei telephone message reaching from Taihoku.

Up to February 10, the time limit for closing the list of applicants, it is expected, an astounding increase will be made in the number of applicants.

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

surance of Thailand's wholehearted cooperation with Japan should be considered a manifesto to the whole world on the true meaning of the War of Greater East Asia.

There can be no victory without fighting, while true solidarity for victory can be achieved only when the concept of war and the meaning of suffering are correctly interpreted. Anglo-American leaders ought to realize by now that the mounting fiery passion of the people of Greater East Asia to cooperate and sacrifice themselves for each other, in spite of Anglo-American propaganda warfare and overcoming hardships, is something which has developed out of an unerring judgment as to the essential evils of Anglo-American domination.

What the United States and Britain gave them as freedom and material civilization were freedom and civilization of a distorted sort. Freedom under them was freedom in a cage and material comforts only paltry compensation for tremendous exploitation.

Moreover, the inhuman scorched earth tactics adopted by the Anglo-American forces in evacuating their colonies and indiscriminate bombing and shelling of non-military establishments and non-combatants in their so-called counter-offensives manifested in their stark nakedness the war concept and world-view of the United States and Britain, which are calculated to lead the world to ruin and destruction. They have served the ironical purpose of demonstrating to the world that it is Japan which really deserves the role of leadership.

What benefits, after all, are the Central and South American countries deriving from their compulsory servitude to the dollar diplomacy? The world has seen with its own eyes that the road which the United States and Britain have taken in their pride of material strength and faith in material strength has been but the road to destruction and poverty without hope.

The picture is entirely different with the Axis nations, which are steadily building up the new order. Then economic agreements concluded among Germany, Italy and Japan and the settlement of accounts arrangement between French Indo-China and Japan promulgated in the Official Gazette yesterday testify to the fact that a great and powerful economic world is growing up outside the pound, dollar and gold sphere. The United States and Britain, which have so long prided themselves on the strength and magnitude of their political and economic encirclement front against the Axis nations, are now confronted with a general collapse of their monetary control of the world, their last stronghold and symbol of power. Even in the economic field, the credit of a race and nation which prides itself on history and tradition rather than matter has now been firmly established.

U.S., Britain Reach Decision on War Plans

(Continued From Page 1)

sulted President Roosevelt at Washington on the North African situation which is assuming more serious proportions.

Churchill met Roosevelt several times with the result that they have agreed to leave the North African situation to the disposal of General Georges Catroux of the De Gaulle regime, investing him with political and military authority.

Strong opposition, however, is expressed by General Emile Nogues, Governor-General of Morocco, General Pierre Boisson, Commander-in-Chief of the French Garrison at Dakar, and General Henri H. Giraud, Commander of the French Rebel Forces in North Africa, against the prospective assumption of the supreme post by General Catroux.

U-Boats Scare Nictheroy

BUENOS AIRES.—Confusion and panic was caused among the people of Nictheroy, capital of the Brazilian state of Rio de Janeiro, when a U-boat alarm was sounded in the city, after reports that two enemy submarines had been sighted off Cabo Frio.

Thousands of panic-stricken people stormed the few available air-raid shelters.

Brazilian warships anchored in the harbor immediately put to sea, and although a careful search was conducted off the Gulf of Guanabara no trace of the reported submarines could be found.

French Arrest 40,000 Jews

Domei

BERLIN, January 25.—The Marseilles Police authorities, in a large-scale round-up carried out during the past several days in the former harbor area, arrested 40,000 Jews, it is reported from Marseilles. According to the report, a large number of Jews and other hostile elements are residing in that area, and the police ordered over 1,000 night clubs and cafes, which they frequent to be closed.

Music to Boost Output

Music will do its share on the production increase front, for the Cultural Federation of Saitama Prefecture plans to introduce stirring marches and clean national songs to workers in factories as a means to increase their efficiency.

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THAI STUDENTS FETE WAR DAY

First Anniversary Of Homeland's Entry Celebrated Here

Thai students gathered at the Kokusai Gakuyukai in Meguro on Monday to celebrate the first anniversary of their homeland into the War of Greater East Asia, reports Domei.

Among the students attending the function were Chusadki Jaiyanama, son of Direck Jaiyanama Ambassador to Japan, Swang Charernphons, Pwarat Wattanawaseui, Furapai Piintanobuto, Chalerm Pusayanonth, Suda Minpuladsto and Timusin Manakon.

A year ago, Thailand entered the Pacific conflict as an active partner of Japan and these students, without exception, are jubilant over the fact that despite the war, they are able to continue their studies.

Chalerm Pusayanonth, who, prior to coming to Japan had lived for two years in Hongkong and accordingly knows something of the overbearing attitude of the Anglo-Americans who had dominated that city in their heyday, declared that all of the Thai students feel proud of the fact that their fatherland has joined as a partner of Japan in the war of Asiatic emancipation.

Young Chusadki Jaiyanama, 14 year old son of the Thai Ambassador in Tokyo, when asked his impression responded with a smile and stated, "When I grow up, I will see that no American or Englishman belittles our nation again." He also added that he wished more of his friends in Thailand would come to Japan to study and make friends with the Japanese boys and girls.

Miss Suda Minpuladtsto, one of the two Thai girls present at the party, stated that although she is far from her homeland, she would see to it that she is not outdone by the girls reportedly enrolled in the Thai Military Academy for Girls.

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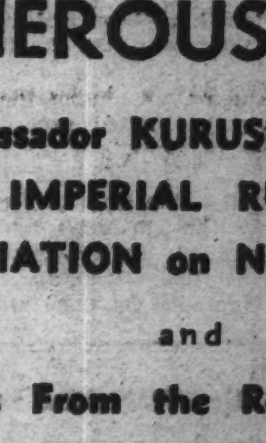

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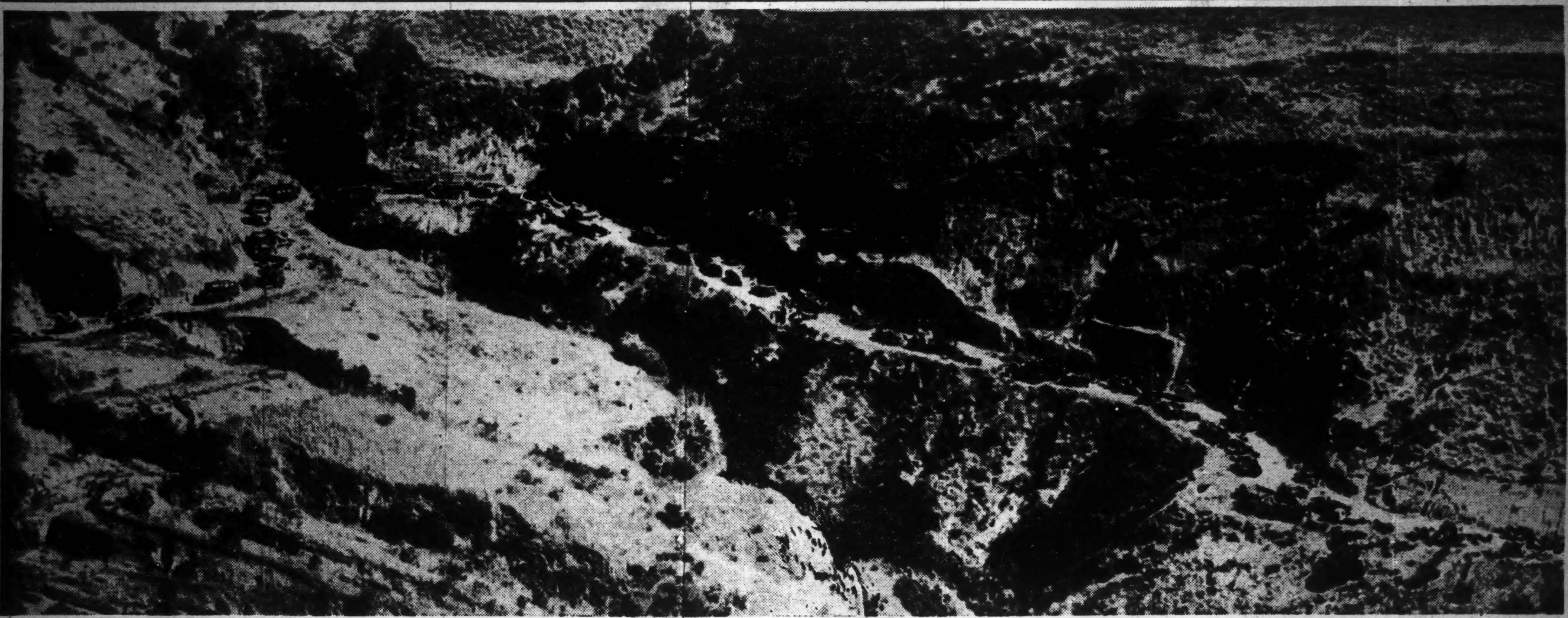
Anglo-American Defeat Is The Key to World Peace

Nippon Times

In the Freedom of the East, Lies the Peace of the West

No. 15,743 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

STOPPED ON THE BURMA ROAD



This dramatic glimpse of enemy trucks loaded with goods intended for Chiang Kai-shek but now stuck on the blocked Burma Road was caught by Cameramen Uno and Kokubo of the Army Press Corps with a powerful camera equipped with telescopic lens. This remarkable picture was taken from a distance of 2,500 meters. (Courtesy of the War Ministry).

ALL INFLUENCE OF ENEMY GONE FROM NEW ASIA

Major Hiroishi of Army Press Section Recounts Trip to Southern Regions

WITH AXIS NEWSMEN

Correspondents Voice Surprise Over Rapid Rehabilitation Program of South

An account of the state of affairs in the Southern occupied regions as he observed it a short time ago along with a group of German and Italian newspapermen whom he took about the regions marked the speech Major Kenzo Hiroishi, staff member of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, broadcast to the nation on January 23.

The gist of Major Hiroishi's broadcast follows:

More then a year's time has elapsed and an immense amount of change has occurred in the interval. For one thing the Republic of China under President Wang Ching-wei has entered the war on the side of Japan. All hostile influence has been eliminated from East Asia. Japan, which has managed to place itself in a position where she can be sure of triumphing over the enemies in the war, is fighting on the side of Germany and Italy which are inspired by the same thought which sustains Japan. There is no doubt that this will be a spectacle for the future historian.

It was my fortune to take a group of German and Italian newspapermen to the southern occupied regions some time ago. What we observed in our travels confirmed our belief that whatever they do the countries opposed to the Axis Powers are destined to go under.

The Axis newspapermen in my charge were profoundly impressed with the rapidity with which the southern occupied regions were recovering from the effects of war.

Their agreed opinion as expressed to me was:

"We cannot believe that these regions were the theater of violent fighting a short time ago. There is tranquillity. There is peace. We note that America and Britain are telling the world that they will take back what possessions were theirs in these regions. We are sure that there stands absolutely no chance."

"We thought of the defeated enemy commander, General Douglas MacArthur, and had a big laugh at his expense. This is how it came about. We visited the Manila Hotel, which housed General MacArthur's headquarters before he took flight to Australia before the advancing Japanese.

"We were surprised by the costly furniture in the rooms on the five floors of the hotel which were used by him. There was a table in one of these rooms on which we found a green grocer's bills. There is no doubt that in a hurry to flee, he forgot about paying his bills.

"By the side of the hill was a note. It was in General MacArthur's handwriting. It ran: 'I will come back sooner or later. I want these furnitures to be returned to me then.'

"But the thought occurred to a few of us at the time the War of Greater East Asia started that Japan would soon be in the Philippines."

The Axis newspapermen in my charge expressed to me their appreciation of the fact that the Japanese are applying themselves to the reconstruction of the southern area with the same degree of intensity which marked their efforts to reduce the area.

Evidently they were surprised at the swiftness of the pace with which the Japanese are rehabilitating the southern occupied regions. All the refugees in the southern area have returned to their provinces, and are in pursuit of the vocations to which they are wont.

The condition of the southern occupied regions today is in sharp contrast with the state of affairs which prevailed under the old order. The Americans and British who were in control in the regions before Japan came into them utterly disregarded the wishes of their native inhabitants in the exploitation of the resources in which the regions are rich. They thought nothing but their own interests in the government of the regions so that the native residents had to subsist on imported food. All this was at an end when these re-

(Continued on Page 2)

2,000 Tanks, Lorries Abandoned By Chungking Along Burma Route

Enemy Fled Helter-Skelter Into Mountains When Retreat Intercepted by Japanese Artillery Unit; Picture Along Road Reveals Chungking's Plight

UNDISCLOSED HEIGHT ON YUNNAN FRONT.—Countless automobiles and tanks abandoned by Chungking troops when they were blasted back into the interior of Yunnan last May by the Sakaguchi Unit, famous for its string of operations in Java, still lie where they were deserted, and can be seen across the River Nu from this height. It has been estimated that along the Burma Route as it winds through Nakayama and Hachimakiyama lie more than 2,000 abandoned Chungking tanks and automobiles.

These tanks and automobiles were abandoned by Chiang's men when a Japanese artillery unit took "The White-walled House" and cut off the route of retreat of the Chungking forces by laying a wall of exploding shells in their path by Hachimakiyama far across the River Nu. In a desperate attempt to escape with their lives the enemy troops deserted their tanks and automobiles and fled down into the valley or up the steep sides of the mountain. The sight of some of their men creeping fearfully down the mountain and making away with automobile parts as if they had belonged to somebody else is a tragical picture of the enemy's plight.

Sometimes an enemy soldier can be seen behind the shadows of an abandoned automobile working furtively to detach a part. It is a picture of a ghoul extracting gold teeth from the dead. Japanese soldiers seeing this laugh and say, "He probably wants to take out a battery and put up lights along the river. . . to make a River Nu Ginza."

The scene from this height thus shows the true picture of how sad conditions are among Chungking's troops. It will not be long before such a scene of abandoned automobiles stretches 780 kilometers to Kunming.

CO-PROSPERITY SOCIETY ESTABLISHED IN CHINA

To Act as Liaison and Control Organ for Industrial Associations

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 24.—The Central China Industrial Co-Prosperity Federation was formed here today to act as a liaison and control organ for various industrial associations in Central China.

The inaugural meeting of the Federation was held from 3 p.m. today at the Shanghai Young Men's Association Hall and attended by various representatives of industrial associations in Central China.

Following the opening ceremonies, Kenji Kodama, President of the Central China Development Company, was elected President of the newly-organized Federation, while Mr. Tsuji Hishida, President of the Yung Fong Cotton Spinning Company, was elected Vice-President.

With principles based on the industrial co-prosperity movement which was started in August, last year, by the joint efforts of Japanese and Chinese industrialists in Central China, the newly-organized Federation will aim for the establishment of a self-sufficient economic structure in Central China so as to contribute to the satisfactory execution of the war against the United States and Great Britain. They also will endeavor to strengthen the spiritual tie between Japanese and Chinese industrialists in China.

BURMA RADIO STATION EXPANDS ITS ACTIVITIES

XYZ Placed Under Supervision Of Broadcasting Control Bureau

Domei

RANGOON, January 24.—The All-Burma Broadcasting Station, operating under the call-sign of XYZ, which sent out its first broadcast on September 15, 1942, has been placed under the supervision of the Broadcasting Control Bureau to enable it to participate more actively in the war of the ether waves.

The opening ceremony will be held tomorrow afternoon at 1 p.m. under the auspices of the Broadcasting Control Bureau, which will have charge of all domestic and foreign broadcasts. Equipped with a powerful transmitter, the station will be heard throughout Burma.

Mr. Norizo Matsuuchi, a well-known announcer formerly attached to Radio Station JOAK in Tokyo, was appointed as the first director of the Broadcasting Control Bureau.

Remittances From F.I.C.

Domei

SAIGON, January 25.—The Government-General of French Indo-China yesterday issued a decree permitting remittances to be sent from French Indo-China to France through the Bank of Indo-China or its local branches, it was disclosed. Meanwhile, telegraphic remittances by local post offices are still prohibited.

JOINT FUNERAL SET FOR ARMY HEROES

Last Rites Slated for General Tsukada and 3 Others On Wednesday

Joint Army funeral services will be solemnized in honor of the late General Osamu Tsukada, who served as the Chief-of-Staff of the Imperial Army Forces in the Southern Regions and later was engaged in the war to annihilate the Chungking forces, Major-General Takeshi Fujiwara, and Captain Giichi Ozawa, together with Colonel Aribumi Kumon at the Aoyama Funeral Hall at 1:30 p.m. on Wednesday, it was made known on Monday.

The late General Tsukada with Major-General Fujiwara and Captain Ozawa was killed in action in Central China on December 18. It was on January 17 that General Tsukada was posthumously awarded the First Class Order of the Golden Kite and Major-General Fujiwara the Second Class Order of the Golden Kite.

Colonel Kumon was killed in action in the North Pacific area on October 8 last year.

Lieutenant-General Moritake Tanabe, Vice-Chief of the Army General Staff, Monday was appointed chairman of the funeral committee with Lieutenant-General Tadaichi Wakamatsu and Major-General Tan Nukada as vice-chairman. General Kenji Doihara, Inspector-General of Army Aviation, and nine other officers were appointed to attend the funeral representing various military units. The chief mourners at the funeral are Noboru Tsukada, Osamu Fujiwara, Suketake Kumon and Nirei Ozawa, eldest sons of the deceased.

The remains of General Tsukada were brought to Tokyo on Monday afternoon by the special express train Fuji.

At Tokyo Station the General's remains in a casket draped in white cloth were greeted by messengers of the Families of Prince Chichibu, Prince Kanin, Prince Kaya, Prince Nashimoto, Prince Asaka, Prince Higashikuni, Prince Kitashirakawa and Prince Takeda and many distinguished army officers, including General Gen Sugiyama, Chief of the Army General Staff, General Otozo Yamada, Inspector-General of Military Education, Lieutenant-General Heitaro Kimura, War Vice-Minister, and others. Bereaved family members, including Mrs. Toku Tsukada, widow, Noboru Tsukada, eldest son and heir, Hiroshi Tsukada, second son, Tadakichi Tsukada, 67-year old elder brother of the late General, and many others also were on the platform to receive the General's remains.

Also brought aboard the same train were the remains of Major-General Takeshi Fujiwara and those of Captain Ozawa, who shared the fate of their chief, the late General Tsukada. The caskets containing the ashes of these mourned war heroes were placed on a temporary Buddhist altar built on the platform. Six Buddhist priests of the Asakusa

(Continued on Page 2)

FOREIGN CHIEF TANI HAILS THAI LOYALTY

Visits Local Embassy to Thank Thailand for Cooperation in Current War

On the occasion of the first anniversary of Thailand's declaration of war against the United States and Britain, Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani on Monday morning called on T. Tawethikun, Charge d'Affaires of the Thai Embassy, here to tender Japan's heartfelt gratitude for the close cooperation shown to Japan by Thailand and the valor with which the Thai forces fought during the past one year, it was disclosed.

Later in the morning, Itaro Mizuno, Director of the Southern Affairs Bureau of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, on behalf of Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, called on the Thai Charge d'Affaires to tender felicitations.

Ishii Lauds Thailand

Domei

BANGKOK, January 25.—Koh Ishii, Charge d'Affaires of the Japanese Embassy here, accompanied by leading officials of the Embassy, visited Foreign Minister W. Wichit Wathakan at the Foreign Office here today and tendered his congratulations on the occasion of the first anniversary of Thailand's participation in the present war.

Mr. Ishii's message of congratulations delivered before the Thai Foreign Minister follows in full:

Friendly relations have long existed between Japan and Thailand. At the session of the League of Nations in 1932, when the countries of the world criticized and blamed Japan in connection with the Manchurian Incident and voted against Japan, Thailand alone voluntarily and willingly abstained from voting.

Immediately upon the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia on December 8, 1941, the Thai Government headed by Premier Pibun Songkhram, grasping perfectly the spirit and objective of the war, recognized the passage of Japanese troops through Thai territory and offered many and various conveniences.

Clarified Resolved

"On December 21 of the same year, Thailand concluded an Offensive-Defensive military alliance with Japan and clarified to the world its firm and immovable determination to share the same fate with Japan in the prosecution of the war.

"That step was followed closely by Thailand's declaration of war against the United States and Britain just one year ago today, thus putting into realization the very spirit and resolve which mark Thailand's alliance with Japan.

"It should be noted, however, that a glorious victory is likely to be preceded by various difficulties which must be surmounted by our combin-

(Continued on Page 2)

British Aircraft Brutally Bomb Rangoon; Hit Temple and Homes

6 R.A.F. Fighters Raiding Burma On January 22 Are Shot Down

Domei

RANGOON, January 24.—In the course of their raid on Burma on January 22, six British Hurricane fighters (two uncertain) were shot down by Japanese ground batteries, and as a result, a number of prisoners were captured, it was revealed here today.

One of the prisoners, Captain J. W. Moore, stated in an interview on January 22 that he was born in Oxford in 1912 and recently arrived in India by way of Egypt. He declared that his group remained in Egypt for just a few days before proceeding to India.

When he was asked about the relations between the British and the Indian forces, Captain Moore declined to discuss the subject but expressed his desire to send word to his mother who is waiting for him in Oxford.

Counter-Raids Staged

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTHERN REGIONS, January 24.—Mcv-

(Continued on Page 2)

Burmese Enraged as Planes Kill Large Number of Their People

Three-plane formations of the British air force raided Rangoon three times on the afternoon of January 24, and with brutal disregard for humanity and international law bombed a hospital, a Muslim temple and homes of inhabitants, according to a January 25 Rangoon dispatch to Domei.

Most of those who were made targets in this outrageous British bombing were Indians but feeling among the Burmese against the British is one of bitter hate. The civilian defense organization in Rangoon has made steady progress and fire-fighter units, first-aid units, and ambulance units acted with great effect during the raid according to the Domei dispatch. The people were calm during the raid and because they acted according to the directions given by the Japanese Forces the damage done was kept at a minimum.

The hospital bombed by the British had a clearly visible red cross marked on its roof and the repeat-

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. NAVY PLANE MISSING WITH SEVEN HIGH OFFICERS

Lost Since Transport's Departure From Hawaii for San Francisco

Domei

LISBON, January 22.—The United States Navy Department announced today that Rear-Admiral Robert English, commander of a submarine flotilla in the Pacific, and six other high-ranking American naval officers are among the passengers of the naval transport plane which has been missing since its departure from Pearl Harbor for San Francisco, according to a Washington dispatch received here today.

Naval planes are still continuing their search for the missing plane, the Navy Department further revealed.

A passenger plane of the Pan-American Airways has been reported missing in the area between Santiago and Lima, and the fate of the passengers and the plane's crew, 15 persons in all, is drawing grave concern, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei.

It is further reported that a transport plane of the United States Army has been also reported missing in the vicinity of Dutch Guiana in South America, while en route to Africa. Americans are greatly distressed over the successive air disasters, and are now undertaking extensive searches for the missing planes.

ENEMY GHQ AGAIN ADMITS RAIDS ON PACIFIC BASES

Nippon Planes Blast Port Moresby, Milne Bay and Other Positions

The Anglo-American Headquarters for the Southwest Pacific issued an announcement on January 24 concerning the bombing raids made by the Imperial Air Force on Milne Bay and Port Moresby, New Guinea, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei, in relaying a wire from Melbourne. It said:

"The Imperial Air Force made two night raids on Milne Bay on January 23 and bombed the wharves but the casualties and damage to the facilities were slight."

"The Imperial Air Units also bombed the harbor facilities of Port Moresby twice on the night of January 23."

The United States Navy Department at the same time announced that the Imperial Air Force bombed the United States positions in the Solomon Islands on the night of January 23, and further staged three successive raids on the following night, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei.

Shiozawa Returns to Peking

Domei

PEKING, January 23.—Rear-Admiral Kiyonobu Shiozawa, Japanese Minister to Peking, returned here by plane at 6:30 p.m. today from Tokyo where he conferred with Government officials.

TRADE PROGRAM FOR 1943 SIGNED BY JAPAN, F.I.C.

Rice and Corn Shipments From French Colony to Nippon Decided for Year

NEGOTIATIONS AT SAIGON

Signatures to Pact Affixed by Kuriyama and Decoux; Talks To Continue

A trade arrangement between French Indo-China and Japan for the current year based on the Franco-Japanese Agreement on tariff, trade and settlement of accounts was signd by Shigeru Kuriyama, secretary-general of the Japanese Embassy, and Governor-General Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux at Saigon Monday, according to a statement of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs issued the same day.

The statement said:

"Negotiations on an arrangement for trade commitments for the current year between French Indo-China and Japan based on the Franco-Japanese Agreement on the tariff system, trade and settlement of accounts, had been conducted at Saigon since December last year. Understanding having been reached in regard to the French Indo-China supply of rice and corn to Japan, Secretary-General Kuriyama and Governor-General Decoux signed an executive arrangement at Saigon on January 25."

The negotiations were initiated by Ambassador Kenkichi Yoshizawa and Governor-General Decoux on December 14 at Saigon and on the return of Ambassador Yoshizawa to Japan they were taken over by Secretary-General Kuriyama and Consul-General at Saigon Rokuro Suzuki who continued conversations with the Governor-General.

Cooperation by French

The procedure adopted was to take up the more urgent questions on a priorities basis and to get down to problems of lesser urgency by gradual stages. The supply of rice and corn to Japan by French Indo-China being the question requiring the quickest settlement, it was mooted first. The French authorities responded in the spirit of cooperation in full understanding of the wartime needs of our country. Thus the talks progressed most smoothly and an arrangement arrived at to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The supply of rice and corn to Japan will be undertaken by French Indo-China for the current year on terms similar to those for last year's supply, except that in the current year appropriate improvements will be made in the process of delivery in accordance with the circumstances attending the harvesting, marketing, storage and the like of rice and corn.

Negotiations are expected to be continued at Hanoi on the return of Governor-General Decoux to that city, this time in regard to commodities other than rice and corn. He is leaving for Hanoi Tuesday, to be followed shortly by Secretary-General Kuriyama. The next session is scheduled for an early part of February.

Meanwhile, the official notes exchanged between French Indo-China and Japan on the procedures for settling accounts between them, outlined in a communique by the Board of Information on January 21, were published in a detailed form in the Official Gazette Monday. The notes are composed of seven paragraphs, beginning with the stipulation that all settlement of accounts between the two countries should be made in the special yen.

Hitherto, the settlement of trade accounts and that of invisible trade have been made in gold or the free yen and that of military expenses in the special yen. Under the new system, all accounts are to be settled alike in the special yen.

This is to apply not only to transactions between French Indo-China but those between French Indo-China and all areas occupied by Japan and all regions where the yen settlement system with French Indo-China prevails.

Exchange Rate Determined

The notes provide that the exchange rate between the special yen and French Indo-China piastre shall be that of January 1, 1943, which was ¥97.60 against 100 piastres, middle price, and ¥0.50 above that or below that according as it is the selling or buying price.

This rate is to hold until both sides agree that it shall be changed.

(Continued on Page 2)

MALAI SET TO OFFER VITAL WAR SUPPLIES

Will Soon Contribute Important Goods With Peace and Order Restored

With the past year seeing the restoration of peace and order in Malai, this peninsula will soon be able to contribute a great deal toward the prosecution of the current war by way of war materials, states Soichiro Wakamatsu, member of the Army Press Corps, in his dispatch to the Mainichi.

Mr. Wakamatsu states that the first task of the Military Administration on the occupation of Malai was to crush the anti-Japanese Chinese to assure public safety and to educate the people of the peninsula on the necessity of smashing America and Britain as a prelude to the establishment of Greater East Asia. The stern and upright acts of the Japanese Military Administration in carrying out these measures helped to induce the Chinese to adjust themselves to new conditions. By organizing a self-governing economic body with the permission of the Military Administration, they began to cooperate heartily with the Japanese.

At the same time, the Communist bandits who used to roam through the districts were weeded out, and by the end of May 1, peace and order was established in every nook and corner of the peninsula. During the following months, the Military Administration extended its activities to the fields of education, culture and economics.

Transportation Restored

Transportation facilities were fast restored with the repairing of all the bridges which had been destroyed by the British. New names given to bridges such as "Shiragikubashi" and "Satsukibashi" may remind the Japanese of small wooden bridges they often see in rural parts of Japan. All the railroad lines resumed their activities within a few days after the Japanese occupation of the peninsula, and by May 1, regular passenger service was opened. It is to be remembered that all these achievements within such a short period have been made possible, chiefly owing to the unflinching determination of the military officers and men.

Malai presents a great difficulty with regard to its language. Being a country of many races, such as, Chinese, Indians, Europeans and Malais, no single language can be said to be the representative tongue of the territory, though during the British occupation the Mālai and English languages were regarded as official languages.

With the occupation by the Japanese, this linquistic difficulty is being overcome through the introduction of the Japanese language. Many Japanese language schools have been opened for children since April 1, and special Japanese language classes are being conducted for adults, particularly for native government officials. The Military Administration has lately decided to have all Government documents rewritten into the Japanese language, and have all mail-matter transcribed into Japanese, and also to rewrite the existing signboards and beacons in Japanese characters. It is further planned to abolish the existing English newspapers and replace them with Japanese language newspapers.

The education of Malai children remains still a subject untouched. Though, as far as adults are concerned, teaching the Japanese language is considered sufficient, there is an urgent need to go beyond it in the case of Malai children. They must be educated in Japanese spirit.

Rich Store-Houses

Malai and Sumatra are rich storehouses of natural resources. In 1940, rubber production in Malai and Sumatra totaled 930,000 kilograms which was 64 per cent of the world's production. Some 67 per cent was exported to Britain and America. As to the tin industry, its production in the same year totaled about 130,000 kilograms which was about 55 per cent of the world's output.

Since the production of rubber is more than required at present, part of the land now devoted to rubber, will be utilized for growing new crops like castor beans, cotton and derris. At the same time, investigations are being conducted to convert rubber into new products, the production of gasoline having already been achieved.

Bauxite is another war material that Malai and Sumatra are able to supply in rich quantities. Before the war, the annual scale of production was about 490,000 kilograms, which is about 13 per cent of the world's production. Though many of the mine districts were destroyed in Malai by the enemy, the restoration of the mines in Bintan Island has made it possible to supply Japan with the required quantity of the material.

The other branch of war material from that area is petroleum. Before the war, Sumatra produced 4,000,000 kilograms of oil. The oilfields and the refineries which were destroyed by the enemy at the time of the retreat were all restored speedily and the iron mines, which were being worked by the Japanese before the war, were restored to their former state.

The most important and urgent problem that occupied the attention of the Japanese authorities on the occupation of the territory was the food supply. Self-sufficiency in food material being one of the basic factors in the Japanese construction it was found on examination that Sumatra was producing rice to the extent of 90 per cent of its needs and Malai able to produce only 30 per cent of its needs. The balance had to be imported from Burma, Australia and Thailand. Till the economic structure of the Co-Prosperity Sphere should be perfected, there arose a need to make Malai self-sufficient in its food supply. The Military Administration, therefore, introduced measures for extending production of rice and tapioca in the peninsula on a self-sufficiency basis.

Before the Raid

The cool dawn breaks and morning comes over a Japanese base, showing the Imperial fliers up and ready for another smashing raid against the enemy in the South Pacific.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry).

TO LINK EDUCATION BODIES

To Enhance Native People of Southern Areas

For the purpose of effecting closer relations among educational organizations and institutions in the southern areas, the East Asia Development Education Cooperative Society, is to be formally established as a liaison body, sometime in the middle of February reports Domei. It is further stated that the Society will be assisted by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, and joined by 25 educational organizations and institutions.

As is plain from its regulations, the object of the prospective Society is not only to act as a liaison body, but also to enhance the education of the native inhabitants in the Southern Regions, and of those who are enrolled in various schools in Japan, states Domei.

6 R.A.F. Airplanes Downed in Burma

(Continued from Page 1)

ing ahead of the enemy air force which in recent days has been sending supplies to its ground forces in eastern India and moreover with a view of preparing to start a counter-offensive, Japanese bombers bombed the airfields at Chittagong and Feni on the night of January 22 and caused fires to consume five important military objectives. The raid was carried out through a heavy wall of enemy anti-aircraft fire but all the Japanese planes returned safely.

On the next day, January 23 a Japanese fighter-bomber squadron attacked Chittagong again at noon. Towering flames enveloped the whole area including fuel tanks, wharves and stations. The flames enwrapping Chittagong could still be seen when the squadron was 200 kilometers away. Japanese fighters during the raid shot down three enemy fighters. One Japanese plane failed to return to its base.

KWANGTUNG PEOPLE PUSH WAR EFFORTS

Determination of Citizens to Execute War Successfully Revealed by Chen

Domei

CANTON, January 24.—The people in Kwangtung Province are firmly determined to make utmost efforts toward the satisfactory execution of the War of Greater East Asia, declared Chen Yao-tsu, Governor of Kwangtung Province, in a press interview here today.

Governor Chen returned here on January 22 after attending the two-day conference of the Supreme Defense Council convoked by the National Government of China since its declaration of war on the United States and Britain.

Referring to the decision of the Chinese National Government to adopt the "picked units principle" for bolstering of its fighting services and renovation of the administrative organs, the Governor declared that the Kwangtung authorities, acting under instructions from the Nanking Government, have already adopted that principle and are making further efforts to train and improve the army in his province. As regards the administration in Kwangtung, he said that he was striving to raise the administrative efficiency by effecting unification of various administrative organs.

The Governor also declared that he would make efforts to increase agricultural production in his province as well as to infuse the idea of the new national movement among the people of Kwangtung Province.

Referring to Chungking's useless attempt to disturb Kwangtung's financial circles by means of circulating old fapi limitlessly in Kwangtung, he said that their attempt has been made abortive by the presence of the Central Reserve Bank notes which has already gained firm positions in the Chinese financial circles.

Joint Funeral Set For Army Heroes

(Continued From Page 1)

Honganji Temple, led by Kinroku Awazu, conducted brief but solemn Buddhist services attended with the chanting of sutras.

The incense burning then was made by the messengers of the Imperial Princely Families and those in attendance. Outside the station the remains of General Tsukada were handed over to his family members and were taken to his home at Shimoochiai. A traditional Buddhist custom of "a week before the coffin" was observed by the General's close relatives and friends.

China Bank Celebrates

C.P.S.

NANKING, January 25.—The Central Reserve Bank of China observed its second anniversary recently. On the occasion the Bank made public its business results since its establishment.

ALL ANGLO-SAXON INFLUENCES GONE

(Continued From Page 1)

gions fell into Japanese hands. The program of reconstructing the occupied southern regions, which had been outlined prior to the commencement of the military operations in the south and on which the finishing touches were put as the operations progressed, is going forward in a manner which is extremely satisfactory. Steps have been taken to insure that the residents of the occupied regions will before long be in the happy position to meet their own requirements.

As for the resources of materials vital to the prosecution of the war in the occupied regions, they are being exploited by the Japanese with the help of native residents. I am told that several times as much oil as was dreamt of prior to the war are taken out of the occupied regions today.

As to the stand of the native residents of the southern occupied regions, an idea will be gained from the prompt reply which came from the Axis newspapermen in my charge to the question I asked of them about the difference, if any, between the European war front and the front of the War of Greater East Asia. It was: "We think we can say it in a few words. We, on the European front, receive no aid from the members of the Indonesian races."

The sincerity of the cooperation of the Indonesians toward the Japanese in the southern occupied regions produces a profound impression to us. Their stand toward the Imperial Forces leaves us in no doubt that they have complete faith in them.

In Java, the native residents, men and women, and young and old, have developed a habit of bowing to the Japanese in the streets.

What strikes the casual visitor to Celebes is the way in which the native residents exchange greetings, saying "Good morning" or "Good night" in Japanese as the case may be. It is easy to imagine the immense relief these native residents are feeling now that the iniquitous American and British rule is at an end, and the hope with which they are facing the future.

Our southern itinerary included Burma. The enemy defending Burma had talked of a scorched earth policy, but the thought never entered our minds that he would go so far in the pursuit of his scorched earth policy. What buildings left standing in Mandalay when we visited the place were all of them British residences. We found the Palace of the King of Burma in a terrible state, having been ransacked and looted by the enemy troops before they beat a hasty retreat before the onrush of the Japanese. There were not to be seen the decorations with precious stones for which the palace had been famous for a long time.

The sight of Mandalay in ruin pained the Axis newspapermen. They made the following statement: "We hate the British and Chungking troops who did this. If they had really wished to harrass the Japanese troops they ought to have destroyed these georgeous British residential buildings of all other structures in the place."

We have great sympathy with the hardworking native residents of Burma who were sacrificed at the altar of the British scorched earth policy. Their indignation at the British and Chungking armies is beyond imagination. As for their close collaboration with the Japanese authorities, it is a matter of common knowledge. Their feeling to hostility toward Britain mounts as news reach them of guerrilla warfare resorted to by the British troops operating from India.

It may not be amiss to speak of a composition written by a man of Chosenese descent who was examined for voluntary military service along with Chosenese young men in Tokyo on January 22. The composition ran:

"We shudder at the thought of the condition of the Jews. If Chosen had not been under Japanese rule, it would have been annexed by Czarist Russia or some other country long ago. Then we would be a people without a country as much as the Jews are. It is our fortune to have Japan as our fatherland and to be living a happy life under His Majesty the Emperor. I am sure that we are by far more profoundly impressed with the Imperial benignity than most of the people who were born and bred in Japan. I feel that we are under the sacred duty to make the residents of the southern occupied regions as happy and contented as the residents of the peninsula of Chosen are, as a step toward the realization of the great ideal of Hakko Ichiu."

Here I wish to say a few words about the culture of the southern area. While the occupied regions were under enemy rule, the native residents were taught to serve nobody except their alien masters. The education imparted to them was of a type considered proper by their masters whose sole preoccupation was how to promote their interests. They are musical by nature. But they could not get the sort of music they like. What music they were allowed to enjoy was a perverted form of Western music.

The first thing the Japanese did after they came into the southern regions was to promote the spiritual welfare of the native residents. All sorts of schools have been opened throughout the southern occupied regions, and are giving to the students the sort of education which the people of a country within the Co-Prosperity Area have to be possessed of. Sports and music of the right sort are rapidly replacing those to which the native residents of the southern area were accustomed while they were under enemy rule. They have newspapers, which are nearly as excellent as the best known newspapers in Japan Proper.

There are multitudes of native language newspapers in the southern occupied regions. There are seven newspapers published in Shonanto. There are as many in Djakarta. These newspapers are edited so that their readers get maximum benefit from them.

The network of broadcasting stations in the occupied regions has been perfected. There is a special organ which is functioning to see that all broadcasting is unified. The stations not long ago broadcast to the regions under Japanese occupation. They also send programs to influence opinion in India, Australia, and other countries hostile to Japan.

Motion picture halls have sprung into existence at every center of population throughout the southern occupied regions. There are branches of the Film Distributing Company in Tokyo, which are undertaking the distribution of pictures from Japan among the picture houses. Members of the Army Press Corps and men connected with the film companies in Japan do most of the making of films in the occupied regions

The Axis newspapermen were enthusiastic over the attitude of the Imperial troops toward the native residents. There is no doubt that each and every man of the Imperial Army has a keen sense of the significance of the War of Greater East Asia. Long before the outbreak of the war, these troops occupying the southern regions had been taught the manners and customs of the southern area. This partly explains the exemplary manner in which they behave toward the native residents.

The Axis newspapermen were curious to know about the way in which the troops in the southern occupied regions are comforted. I told them:

"The troops in the southern occupied regions receive comfort bags as they are sent from the people in Japan Proper. But they derive their chief pleasure from the thought that they are in the service of the State. Young men in Japan Proper count it a great honor to serve in the Army. The Japanese masses love the troops as a parent loves children. This, as I think, is the explanation of how strong the Imperial Army is. The comfort bags they receive are an embodiment of the feeling of the people behind the guns toward them."

One of the newspapermen in my charge whispered to me that in Germany few people comforted troops who were not relatives.

What I have said does not suggest that the southern campaign has been brought to an end. Hostilities are going on near Burma although they are on a small scale. In the Pacific area, decisive battles are succeeding one another.

In this connection, Sir Robert Clive, former British Ambassador to Japan, has contributed an article to the Telegraph in which he says that Japan is a country to be feared by Britain and that Japan will fight the enemy to the last man. A report reaching America on January 2 from New Guinea said that the American airmen in New Guinea and on other fronts are afraid of the Japanese pilots, who know how to body-crash.

Bust of Yamashita By Indian Sculptor In Shonan Exhibited

Moved by a fervent desire to preserve for posterity the likeness of Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, the hero of the Singapore offensive, T. Tarkon, an Indian sculptor living in Shonanto, created the bust of the General, according to the Mainichi. The bust, now on exhibition at the Shonan Museum, has been praised highly by Marquis Yoshichika Tokugawa and other Japanese who have seen it. Sculptor Tarkon is now busily engaged on a bust of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo but the lack of photographs and sufficient material is making the work difficult. On completion, the Indian sculptor plans to present the bust to the Prime Minister.

Moffat Dies at Ottawa

Domei

LISBON, January 24.—The United States Minister to Canada, Jay Pierrepont Moffat, who had formerly served in the American diplomatic service in Japan and Australia, died today at the age of 46 at Ottawa, according to a Washington dispatch received here.

BRITISH AIRPLANES MAKE BRUTAL RAID

(Continued from Page 1)

ed bombings of hospitals by the British point out definitely to the world that the British act without any regard for international law and decency. The enemy bomb went through the red cross mark and completely destroyed one wing of the hospital.

Muslim Temple Hit

The Muslim temple bombed by the enemy was the Sulti Sunni Junma Temple, the largest Mohammedan temple in Burma. One of its two towers was blasted away and only the steel frames of the temple roof remain. Within the temple the walls have collapsed and on the marble floor are pools of blood. Shattered bricks and dead pigeons choke the interior and the granite pillars have been grooved by machine-gun bullets, according to the Domei dispatch.

Within this ruined temple Indian Mohammedans continue to pray. The priest of this temple, Jaila Hamud, a 92-year-old Turk who has lived for the last 12 years in Burma, stood amidst the ruins of his temple and with burning hate for British inhumanity declared, "Enemy planes bombed the Bengali Muslim temple and killed and wounded several score Indian Mohammedans. This time the enemy has bombed and destroyed this temple, the largest Mohammedan temple in Burma, and machine-gunned it, and killed and seriously wounded a large number of Mohammedans.

"When the enemy planes came about a hundred of our people had just finished our Sunday services. Most of them were able to reach a safe shelter and the number of killed and wounded was fortunately kept at a minimum. If it had not been for that it is certain that most of those at the services would have been killed by the bombing and machine-gunning. A murderous raid on a sacred place of worship will never be forgiven. Allah will punish this brutality."

The British air force in a unit of nine Consolidateds and B-24's attacked Rangoon at about 4 p.m. Sunday, Tokyo time, and by their usual indiscriminate bombing destroyed hospitals, mosques, business establishments and the like in the Indian and Chinese towns of the city, causing numerous deaths and injuries among the Burmese and Chinese. The death toll was heavy among the Burmese.

The inhabitants of Rangoon were horrified and incensed by the barbarism of the British. The Japanese sent out troops, fire brigades and relief squads, assisted by Burmese fire brigades which had been in training under the Japanese, to fight fire, to dig out the bodies from the debris, to attend to the wounded and to regulate traffic. Thanks to perfect co-ordination of efforts between the Japanese military and the citizens of the city, fire-fighting and relief work progressed most satisfactorily and damage was confined to the minimum.

Deliberately Chose Sunday

The Burmese cadets who were in the city on holiday from the barracks, it being Sunday, rushed to the scenes of blind bombing and gave a hand while Burmese women did splendid work attending to the wounded.

It was noted that the enemy chose Sunday to conduct its indiscriminate bombing, as in the case of the December 20 raid, so as to make sure there would be large crowds of innocent people to kill and maim. The cowardly intention of the enemy to use terrorism to achieve their ends is considered obvious.

Foreign Chief Tani Hails Thai Loyalty

(Continued from Page 1)

ed efforts.

"With the war still to be fought, I earnestly hope that the brave and courageous people of Thailand will truly and actually realize the spirit of sharing the happiness and sorrows with the people of Japan.

"On this happy and memorable day of the first anniversary of the declaration of war against Great Britain and the United States by your country, I wish to express our heartfelt felicitations together with a renewed resolve and determination to consummate this war in the face of all obstacles for the attainment of our common objective."

Trade Program For 1943 Signed By Japan, F.I.C.

(Continued From Page 1)

The notes are to be retroactive to January 1 and to be effective, for the time being, indefinitely, that is, until agreement is reached to terminate their stipulations.

Of the provisions of the French Indo-China-Japan Economic Agreement concluded in May, 1941, those which infringe on the stipulations of the notes are to lose effect but those which do not will hold as effective as before.

General Hayashi Ill

General Senjuro Hayashi, former Premier and now President of the East Asia Development Federation of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association is critically ill on account of the complication of cold and intestinal disorder since January 18. His condition is a source of great concern to his family members and friends, because of his advanced age of 68, according to Domei.

Prime Minister Better

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, who has been confined to bed due to slight illness, has been fast recuperating and will be able to attend the session of the Imperial Diet when it is reopened on January 28, reports Domei. The reopening of the Diet session originally set for January 21, was postponed for a week due to the Prime Minister's illness.

NOTICE

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned cargoes on board the British steamship "Chekiang," together with the steamship, were captured by the Imperial Navy, and are to be examined at this Court. A party interested in the above mentioned cargoes may present a petition in writing to this Court within thirty days from the day following this notification.

January 26, 1943

SASEHO PRIZE COURT

Contents	Number	Owners	Consigner	Consignee
Medicine	21 pkgs	Yue Chin Yue	Wei Kee	Yue Chin Yue
"	2 bdls	"	"	"
"	18 pkgs	永 成	Tung Lee Kung	Ching Hsin Yi
"	5 c/s	立 豐 號	"	Chang Way Ching
"	2 c/s	永 盛 合	"	Lee Yuen Chang
"	6 c/s	Hing Yue	Hing Yue	Hing Yue
"	37 pkgs	"	"	"
"	17 b/s	"	"	"
"	26 pkgs	"	"	"
"	19 pkgs	Yue Chin Chang	Yue Chin Chang	Yue Chin Chang
"	10 bdls	"	"	"
"	57 pkgs	"	Yue Chin Yuen	Yue Chin Yuen
"	39 pkgs	"	"	"
Sweetmeat	21 jars	Kwang Lien Hing	Kwang Lien Hing	Hing Fung Hang
Rhubarb	4 b/s	"	"	"
Vermicelli	70 b/s	Chue Hing Fu	Kung Yi Chan	Chue Hing Fu
"	100 b/s	兆 豐 行	Chang Fah Hong	Chang Fang Hong
"	40 b/s	元 興 義	"	Yuen Hing Lee
"	100 b/s	"	"	Hung Tah
Red dates	70 b/s	Doo Lee Yuen	Doo Lee Yuen	Wan Shun Cheng
Liquorice	10 pkgs	Yue Chin Yuen	Chuan Kee	Yue Chin Yuen
Medicine	5 c/s	Unknown	Tien Tai Hong	Fu Hing Yung
"	9 b/s	永 享 利	Tien Chen Chan	Ching Cheng Yue
"	33 b/s	"	Tien Chen Chan	Ching Cheng Yue
Rhubarb	44 pkgs	福 昌 號	Fook Chang	Shen Yuen
Vermicelli	100 b/s	元 興 義	Tung Hua	Yuen Hing Lee
"	100 b/s	Yuen Hing Lee	"	"
Medicine	124 pkgs	永 享 利	Yuen Sheng Chan	Ching Cheng Yue
"	2 pkgs	寶 生 源	"	Yi Tai Chan
"	10 c/s	志 誠 [illegible]	"	Lee Yuen Chang
"	20 b/s	[illegible]	"	"
"	10 b/s	長 源 [illegible]	"	"
"	15 b/s	慶 源 和	"	Yi Tai Chan
Moss	3 b/s	公 利 源 (Tung Yi Chung)	Kung Lee Yuen	Yi Kee
Medicine	16 pkgs	同 益 祥	Tung Yick Chang	Yue An Tai
"	32 pkgs	"	"	Shih Cheng Hong
"	23 pkgs	"	"	"
"	69 c/s	"	"	Shih Cheng Hong
"	25 pkgs	"	"	"
"	47 pkgs	"	"	"
"	39 pkgs	"	"	Yue An Tai
"	29 c/s	"	"	"
"	71 pkgs	"	"	Shih Cheng Hong
"	20 c/s	"	"	"
"	12 c/s	Yung Ho Chung	Wing Woo Chang	Yung Ho Chung
"	22 c/s	"	"	"
"	6 bkts	"	"	"
"	13 pkgs	"	"	"
Vermicelli	100 b/s	Chue Hing Foo	Tung Yick Chang	Chue Hing Foo
Cabbage	20 bkts	寶 興 順	Yee Kee	Yew Kee
Potatoes	100 bkts	"	"	"
Onions	20 bkts	Yi Cheong	Yi Cheong	Yi Cheong
"	30 bkts	"	"	"
Potatoes	70 bkts	"	"	"
Cabbage	20 bkts	寶 興 順	Lien Yi	Lien Yi
"	60 bkts	Yi Cheong	Yi Cheong	Yi Cheong
Onions	20 bkts	德 昌 號	Lien Yi	Lien Yi
Turnips	10 bkts	寶 興 順	"	"
Potatoes	50 bkts	"	Yue Kong	Yue Kong
Cabbage	20 bkts	"	Men Lee	Men Lee
"	10 bkts	Hsin Hui Cheng	Hsin Hui Cheng	Hung Foh
Potatoes	80 bkts	華 生 祥	Wah Sang Chang	Ho Wo Lung
Cabbage	30 bkts	"	"	Hung Foh
"	14 bkts	Tung Yi Wo	Tung Yi Wo	Hung Foh
Potatoes	30 bkts	"	"	"
Pears	40 bkts	Doo Lee Yuen	Doo Lee Yuen	Doo Lee Yuen
Chestnuts	140 b/s	Chung Yue	Chung Yue	Chung Yue
Pears	60 bkts	"	"	"
Chestnuts	150 b/s	Chin Kee Chan	Chin Kee Chan	Toh Cheng
Garlic	50 bkts	寶 興 順	Lien Yi	Lien Yi
Persimmons dried	7 bkts	Men Tai Wo	Tuck Fung	Men Tai Wo
Medicine	31 bkts	Fook Chang	Fook Chang	Shih Yuen
Liquorice	/ bkts	"	"	"
Walnuts	100 bkts	Chung Yue	Chung Yue	Chung Yue
Tobacco	300 c/s	Tung Fu Hong	Unknown	Unknown
"	100 c/s	"	"	"
"	22 c/s	"	"	"
"	184 c/s	"	"	"
"	80 c/s	"	"	"
"	153 c/s	"	Yung Fung Yu	"
"	220 c/s	Wei Kee	Tien Chang Chan	Wei Kee
"	250 c/s	鼎 大 號	Tien Chang Chan	
"	45 c/s	恒 記	"	
"	200 c/s	榮 昌	"	
"	546 c/s	中 和 烟 行	"	
"	356 c/s	"	"	"
Medicine	16 bkts	Kung Woo	Kung Woo	Kung Woo
"	19 pkgs	Hing Yue	Hing Yue	Hing Yue
"	34 pkgs	永 成 號	Hon Tuck	Ching Hsing Yi
"	70 pkgs	"	"	"
"	2 b/s	永 享 利	Yuen Cheng Chan	Chin Cheng Yue
"	1 b/s	"	"	"
Sesamum seed oil	300 tins	Yue Tuck	Yue Tuck	Yue Tuck
Walnuts	159 b/s	"	"	"
Yellow beans	1.000 b/s	"	"	"
Medicine	18 c/s	Hung Fah	Hung Fah	Chue Hing
"	18 pkgs	Hing Yue	Hing Yue	Hing Yue
"	17 c/s	Kwang Lien Hing	Kwang Lien Hing	Hing Kee
Black dates	28 b/s	Kwang Lien Hing	"	Heng Fung Hong
Red beans	200 b/s	Kung Lee Yuen	Kung Lee Yuen	Yi Kee
Medicine	20 pkgs	Tunk Yick Chang	Tung Yick Chang	Shih Cheng Hong
"	15 pkgs	"	"	"
"	6 pkgs	Lung Hing	Lung Hing	Yue Ho Lung
"	30 c/s	"	"	"
"	19 b/s	"	"	"
"	16 c/s	"	"	"
"	21 c/s	"	"	"
"	5 c/s	"	"	"
"	20 b/s	"	"	"
"	30 b/s	"	"	"
"	28 c/s	"	"	"
"	22 b/s	"	"	"
"	24 b/s	"	"	"
Rhubarb	82 b/s	"	"	"
Medicine	6 bkts	"	"	"
"	17 pkgs	"	"	"
"	24 b/s	"	"	"
Rhubarb	65 b/s	"	"	"
Medicine	5 pkgs	"	"	"
"	23 c/s	"	"	"
Liquorice	7 b/s	"	"	"
Medicine	4 c/s	"	"	"
Liquorice	16 b/s	"	"	"
Medicine	23 pkgs	"	"	"
Rhubarb	24 b/s	"	"	"
Yellow beans	500 b/s	Yue Lang Chang	Yue Lang Chang	Tuck Fung
Liquorice	10 b/s	Yue Chih Yuen	Yue Chin Yuen	Yue Chin Yuen
Rhubarb	120 b/s	廣 聯 興	Unknown	Hing Kee
Medicine	16 b/s	"	"	Heng Fung Hong
"	11 c/s	"	"	Hing Kee
"	26 pkgs	"	"	"
Red beans	370 b/s	"	"	Kwang Tung Hing
Yellow beans	1.000 b/s	"	"	"
White beans	200 b/s	"	"	"
Yellow beans	200 b/s	"	"	"
Walnuts	100 b/s	"	"	"
Sesamum seed oil	500 tins	同 泰 祥	"	Shen Toh Hoo
"	500 tins	Lung Hing	"	Kung Shan San
Groundnut shelled	500 b/s	廣 豐 興	"	Ho Hing Oil Manufacturer

HSINKING SOLIDIFIES STRUCTURE AT HOME

Firmly Determined to Render All-Out Aid to Japan in Winning War

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

"Time flies like an arrow!" True, more than ten years have already gone by since the State of Manchoukuo was born as the harbinger of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Since its birth, Manchoukuo has undergone remarkable changes in various fields, and the structure of Manchoukuo as a modern State has generally been completed. Especially has the foundation of the new State become solid since the completion of its fundamental national policies which was announced to the whole world on December 8 of last year, in commemoration of the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia.

The leaders of the Manchoukuoan Government had been somewhat worrying about their insufficient ability in cooperating with Japan in the prosecution of the present war, but now that their fundamental national policies have been definitely fixed, Manchoukuo is firmly determined to render its best possible support to its ally, Japan. With the arrival of the glorious new year, all the leaders of the Manchoukuoan Government feel it their duty to collaborate firmly with Japan toward the successful termination of the Greater East Asia War which will ultimately bring forth the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Glancing over the future fundamental administrative policy of Manchoukuo, it is found that the cultivation of the national idea through uplifting the first principle of the national polity and national unity through racial harmony form the nucleus of their fundamental administrative policy.

True to the saying, "It is easier said than done," the successful execution of the fundamental administrative policy of Manchoukuo is not an easy matter. But the object of the Manchoukuoan Government is steadily being realized through the strenuous training of young men and the promotion of education. The large-scale mobilization of young men for the main objective of the State is being carried on very smoothly.

Manchoukuo Defense

It has been clearly decided that Manchoukuo will fix her national defense system in accordance with the principles of the joint Japanese-Manchoukuoan defense, and intends to contribute to the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere through the mobilization of its total national strength for the successful termination of the Greater East Asia War.

The national policy of Manchoukuo is the joint Japanese-Manchoukuoan defense. As was declared in the Manchoukuoan Imperial Rescript issued immediately after the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, it is a great everlasting fundamental principle of Manchoukuo.

It is indeed the highest and noblest mission of Manchoukuo to discharge fully her heavy responsibility of defending the northern border through the completion of national defense, and to redouble its contributions to Japan, getting rid of its dependence upon Japan through increased production. In the Imperial edict are also set forth the promotion of educational affairs, the promotion of industries and the elevation of racial standard through the enhancement of national labor service. Constant efforts have been made even in the past toward the promotion of the various industries, but the promotion of educational affairs and the national labor service movement have been newly added to the list of the Government's administrative policies. The introduction of these new national policies has been a fruit of the last ten years' rule which widely awakened the leaders of the Manchoukuoan Government to the fact that nothing can be complete without positive national support. Particularly have they realized the fact that the hard training of young men is vitally important for the healthy growth of the nation.

The Manchoukuoan Government has just set out on the completion of a ten-year program of training young men through the expansion and strengthening of primary and middle schools and the national labor service, as well as by the training of young men and boys. For this purpose, it expects to expand a fairly large amount of money.

Strengthening of Industry

Of all the national policies clarified by the Government, the most noteworthy ones are the renovation of various administrative policies, and the "one business, one company" principle.

In order to effect a satisfactory operation of administration, the unification of central and local Governmental organs is considered of the system. And what is more important in this connection is the improvement of methods of administrative operation.

Like in Japan, along with the development in controlled economy, the delays attendant with the accumulation of business requiring Government approval or permission have been a source of worries to the Manchoukuoan Government. Fortunately, however, the Hsinking authorities, open-mindedly doing away with the traditional policies, are attempting to effect a radical renovation. At least one year is thought to be necessary for the general setup of this reformation, and two more years for the attainment of the real effect of the renovation. However, it is pointed out that the leaders of the Manchoukuoan Government are firmly determined to achieve their end by overcoming all difficulties and hardships on the way.

Of the economic elements, the most significant one is the re-examination of the special companies' system. It is stated that necessary improvements and renovations will be forcefully made wherever needed.

In a nutshell, the Manchoukuoan Government, in the pursuance of its fundamental national policies, will in the future take practical measures

Testimonial to New Burma

Pride of the Burmese people is its Defense Army which is on its way to become a full-fledged army in every respect of the term through conscientious guidance of Japanese Military Authorities. The Defense Army was created after dissolution of the Burmese Independence Volunteer Corps which took up arms as the Imperial Forces advanced and cooperated in the ousting of the British from Burma. The top photo shows a unit of the Defense Army drilling, and the bottom photo, a sentinel on duty.

(Passed by the War Ministry).

SCRIBE DESCRIBES LANDINGS IN SOUTH

Bold Capture of Kavieng and Rabaul One Year Ago Is Told

Within the brief span of a year, the Japanese Forces have scored victories unsurpassed in military annals, have extended and held lines flung over a vast area. The first bold move to land Japanese units in enemy territory below the equator came a year ago, with the Imperial Units striking southward to effect the quick, sudden capture of Kavieng on New Ireland and Rabaul, the capital of New Britain.

The landings carried out at that time are described in a tersely written account by a member of the Navy Press Corps who accompanied the Japanese landing parties in their swift attack. The account, which was carried recently by the Yomiuri-Hochi, is as follows:

"At a certain naval base in the south seas, I was offered to board a certain warship which was packed with the soldiers of the landing corps.

Nears the Equator

"The ship cut through the quiet surface, minute after minute nearing the equator. Presently one of the sailors reported that the ship had passed the equator, but I was as yet too stupid to realize the importance of the expedition. The corps evidently had been entrusted with the great mission of paving the way for future campaigns which should secure the control of the Pacific by annihilating the enemy forces."

"It was early dawn on January 23 last year, the Southern Cross throwing its dreamy light on silhouetted New Ireland, when we first sighted our landing spot to the south. Luckily the surface of the ocean was as calm as a mirror, only revealing the white peaks of the coral reef. With the break of dawn, black clouds of smoke were seen scaring skyward, some 500 meters high. Evidently the enemy had set their own airfield ablaze, anticipating the landing of the Japanese soldiers. The first landing group jumped into the water and approached their landing spot, driving away innumerable sharks with their oars. They were submerged up to their shoulders, but dauntlessly approached the pier of Kavieng Harbor and going through fiery flames spouting from the copra storehouse which apparently had been bombarded by the Japanese, the landing unit closed in upon the enemy.

"With the annihilation of the enemy, peace and order was rapidly restored throughout the island under the Navy administration. On the evening of the same day, a peaceful scene was enacted when the nearby rivers were dotted here and there with the canoes paddled by the native Rapuans.

Attack Against Rabaul

"In the meanwhile, under the cover of night, the central main unit of the Japanese crack Army was daringly approaching the shore, crossing Simpson Bay which faces the outskirts of Rabaul, capital of New Britain. To the right, active volcano "Hanabuki Yama," was spouting black thick rolls of smoke, showering its ashes over the heads of the soldiers. Defying the heavy enemy fire, the central main unit launched a bold landing attack, while another landing unit captured the enemy batteries placed on the outer and inner ramparts of the harbor. Two other units completed the encirclement the enemy defense line from the back. Thus, being attacked from both sides, the enemy gave up their positions and fled away into the jungles. While fleeing they cut down tall coconut trees, thus laying down obstacles in the way of the Japanese pursuit.

"Presently the scene of battle moved into the jungles where the difficult chase continued for nearly a month till the enemy commander was finally captured.

"During past one year, the Japanese soldiers stationed in New Britain and New Ireland have maintained an iron defense, succumbing neither to the scorching heat nor to the ceaseless guerrilla tactics of the enemy."

New Rumanian Film

BUCHAREST.—With 250,000,000 leis capital a new film company "Cinoromit" has been founded by the Rumanian State and

ARTISTS PLAN DONATING FUNDS TO BUILD WARSHIPS

43 Members of Imperial Academy of Arts Holding Meeting To Discuss Details

At the time when the movement to contribute to the fund for building of warships is in full swing, members of the Imperial Academy of Arts comprising the Japanese painting, oil painting, sculpture and industrial arts sections will now cooperate in the movement.

According to the Tokyo Shimbun, 43 members under the auspices of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association will meet on Tuesday to discuss concrete plans. Those to be present will include Taikan Yokoyama, Gyokudo Kawai, Eisaku Wada, Tsuguharu Fujita and others. Each artist will wield his palette with patriotic fervor and contribute the proceeds of the sale to the warship fund.

In keeping with the movement in the world of art, another member of the Imperial Academy of Art, Kan Kikuchi in the literary field contributed ¥10,000 to the Culture Section of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association which in turn handed the money over to the Navy Ministry.

The proceeds of the drama "Umiyukaba," now being written by Mr. Kikuchi at the request of the Culture Section of Imperial Rule Assistance Association, will also be contributed to the warship fund.

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REICH ELEVEN BEATS JAPANESE IN HOCKEY

Rikkyo Old Boys Swamped by 13 to 3 Score at Yokohama—Y.C.A.C. Wins Soccer

In a hockey game played on the Negishi field in Yokohama on Sunday, the unbeaten and untied German hockey eleven kept up their string of victories by defeating the Rikkyo Old Boys by the one-sided score of 13 goals to 3. This was probably one of the largest scores piled up in first class hockey in recent years and the winners clearly demonstrated their superiority by scoring five goals in the first half and adding eight more after the interval.

The German forwards were in brilliant form and the visiting defense could not cope with their speedy thrusts. Edu Levedag paced the German attack by scoring five goals single-handed being closely followed by Dohm who netted four times. Pekrun and Schuette each came through with a brace of goals apiece. After five minutes of even play, Levedag opened the scoring when he drew out the visiting goalie to shoot into an empty goal.

The former Rikkyo stars were pressed heavily and soon forced a long corner but the ensuing hit went wild. Back came the Germans and Levedag again sagged the nets with a shot from close quarters. The third goal came soon afterwards when Dohm took possession in midfield and after advancing the ball up the field, he netted with a high rising shot that lodged in the corner of the goal. The winners were playing smoothly together and before the end of the half, Levedag notched two more counters, both of the goals being the result of clever combining on the part of the forward line. Half-time found the Germans leading by five goals to nil.

On resuming the play in the second half, the winners increased their score through Pekrun, who netted after taking a pass from Levedag. The visiting forwards were completely bottled up by the German defense with Meisinger, Levedag and Burmester having a comparatively easy time of it. Another breakaway resulted and Dohm's pass to Schuette enabled the latter to score with a beautiful cross shot from the edge of the circle. At this stage, the visitors finally managed to break through with their first goal of the match, Sasaki netting for his side. They kept up their pressure and Miyazaki added another goal with a hard shot from the edge of the circle.

Following some good combination on the part of Pekrun, and Schuette, Levedag again scored to give his side a 7 to 2 lead. The eighth goal came from Dohm who netted after a good bit of individual effort. Before the end of the game Schuette, Dohm and Pekrun came through with goals to run up their total to 13 while Miyazaki beat Meisinger in the last minute of play to make it three for his side.

The teams were:

Germans: Messrs Meisinger, Burmester (captain), E. Levedag, Bellstedt, Dr. Engel, Fehlen, Schuette, Dohm, Pekrun, Edu Levedag and Schuette.

Rikkyo O.B.: Inazaki, Sakai, Kimura, Tanabe, Hirose, Imamura, Tanaka, Miyazaki, Sasaki, Izuka and Tanabe.

Referee: Mr. Glombik.

Y.C.A.C. Soccer Team Wins

Both the Y.C. and A.C. soccer eleven and the Club veterans in basketball came through with victories in games played in Negishi over the weekend. The Club's soccer eleven defeated the St. Joseph's College in a closely fought-out game by the score of 4 goals to 3, while the veterans turned the tables on the youngsters by 55 points to 49.

In the first game on Saturday, the home team had difficulty in subduing their opponent who came through with a belated second half rally that very nearly tied up the score. The heavier Club players scored four goals in the first half to hold a commanding lead at half-time but their attack fizzled out after the interval with the result that the collegians made a close game of it by notching up three goals.

The first goal of the game was scored by Speringer, who netted following a mellee in front of the St. Joseph's goal. The Club's defense proved very sound in the first half and the faster college boys were well held in check. Following a good run down the wing by da Silva, Bernstein obtained possession and his shot from close quarters beat the visiting custodian completely. Speringer obtained his second goal after 15 minutes of play had elapsed, while Schoene completed the scoring for the half with a hard shot from ten yards.

The first half ended with the Club players leading by four goals to nil. In the second half, the visitors showed a complete reversal of form and the Club's goal was often in danger. After ten minutes, Petroff netted the first goal and Lerner followed up with another counter. The Club forward were often seen attacking but faulty shooting nullified their efforts. Another goal by Petroff saw the Club's lead being whittled down to one goal but in spite of determined efforts on the part of the collegians to score the equaliser, the home defense managed to hold their charge intact until the end of the game.

Y.C. and A.C.: Messrs. Harriss, Schoene (captain), Bielous, DaSilva, Speringer, Bernstein, Omeichen, R. Bernstein, Agajan, Lepicard.

St. Joseph's College: Messrs. Petroff, Kranz (captain), Sikos, Da-Silva, Vistak, Shumski, Lerner, Souza, Otani, Miyagawa.

Clubster Wins Basketball

In one of the most exciting basketball games staged on the local floor for some time the Club's veterans evened the count against the youngsters by nosing them out 55 points to 49. The game was keenly contested and the outcome was in doubt until the final whistle.

Eymard led the scoring for the losers by amassing a total of 28 points followed by Captain Plana who netted 14 points. M. Fachtmann paced the veterans attack with 21 points followed by Weed and Harriss who scored 18 and 14 points respectively.

The winner's started off fast and established a lead from which they were never headed. Half-time found them leading by 27 points to 17. The youngsters aided by accurate shooting on the part of Eymard tied up the score in the second half but in the final stages of the game, the winners drew away again to emerge winners by a margin of six points.

The teams were: Veterans: Messrs. Harriss (14), Fachtmann (21) Weed (18), Schoene (2), Bielous (2).

Youngsters: Messrs. Eymard (28), DaSilva (6), Boixo (0), J. Planas (14), F. Planas (2).

No Knife for U.S. Soldiers

LISBON.—In order to avoid as far as possible recurrence of the many clashes between white and colored troops of the American forces, the U.S. military authorities for the European war theater have prohibited American soldiers to carry razors and pocket knives with blades of over three inches in length while on furlough, according to a report carried by the Pittsburgh Courier.

Charcoal Shipped Quickly

The speedy transportation of charcoal from Azuma-gun, Gumma Prefecture, the center of increased charcoal production, has been effected since December of last year by means of 12 trucks capable of transporting 2,000 bales a day. Hitherto the great distance from the railroad lines from the producing center prevented the smooth flow of this fuel to the Tokyo populace. By March, the authorities hope to transport 262,000 bales, the Tokyo Shimbun states.

U.S. Seeks Argentine Beef

BUENOS AIRES.—A representative of the United States Government is engaged at present in negotiations with the national meat junta here about the shipment of Argentine beef to Puerto Rico. Argentine beef is also to be supplied to the United States army and navy.

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K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 631 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

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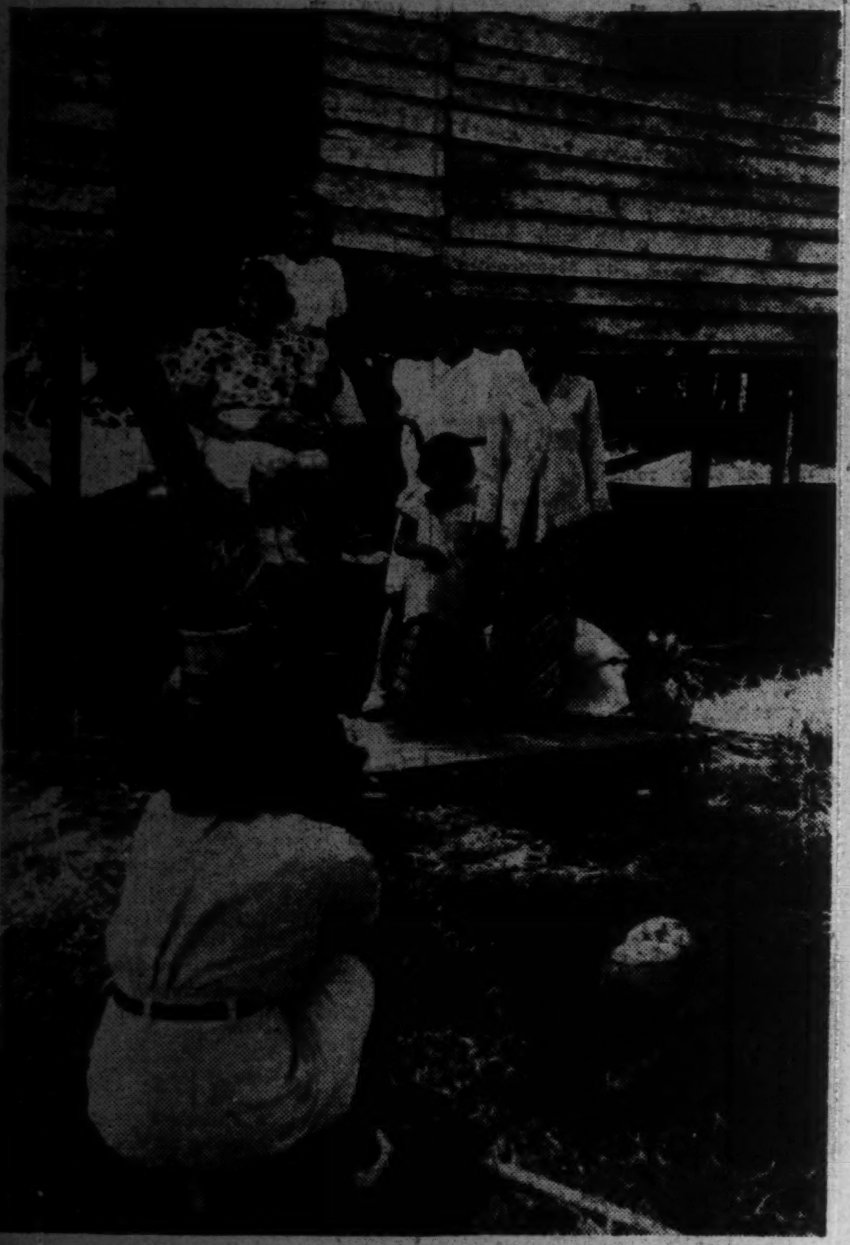
Fair Workers in South Seeking War Traces Find Only Marks of Peace



"Dear Mother," writes the girl holding the pen, "I have been here only a few weeks, but the thoroughness of the reconstruction work has surprised even me. I tried to find some traces of the fighting in which my brother took such a memorable part, but the only signs I find are those of peace and a happy, bright future."

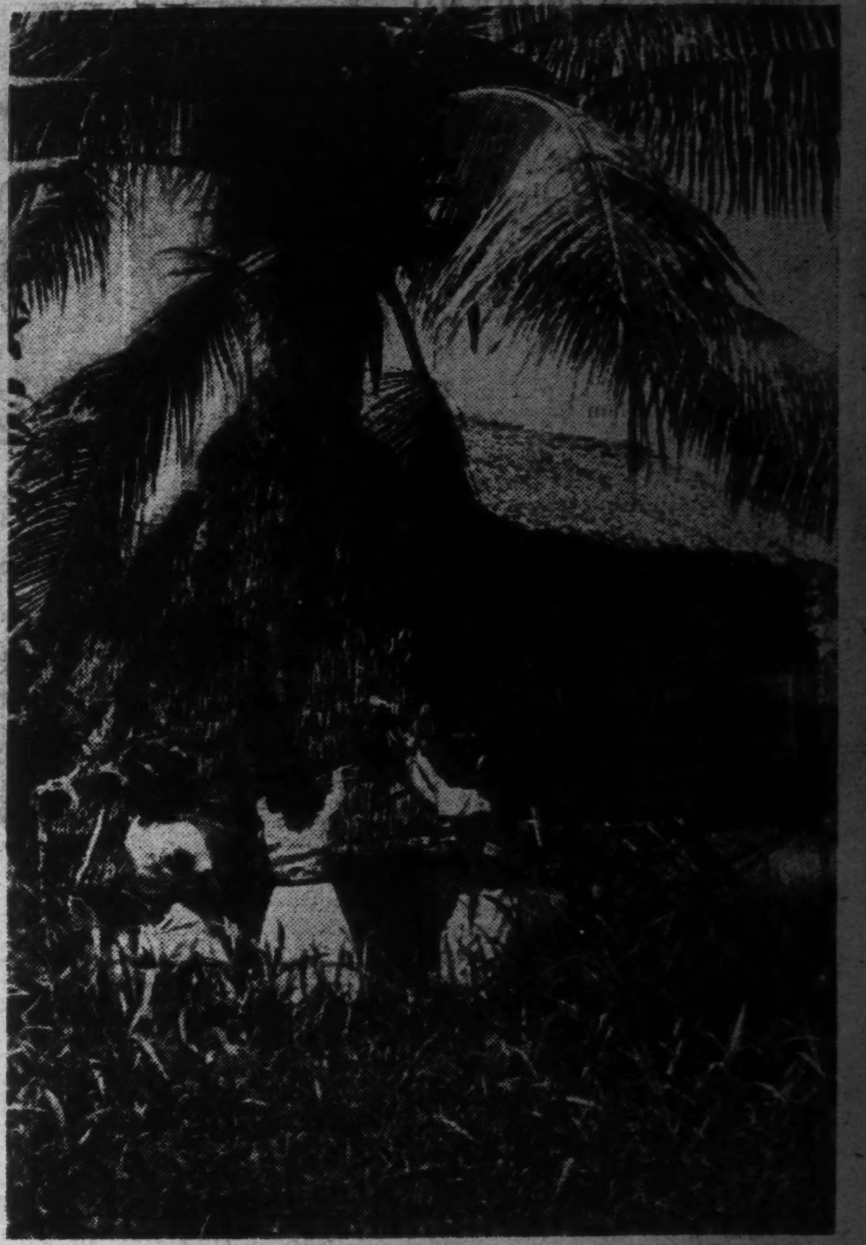
While she writes, her two friends are busy studying some Malai words from a book. An off-moment in the busy life of the young women now employed in the Military Administration.

"That's where an enemy ship was sunk," says Michiko, pointing.

"But all I see now are white sails on a blue sea, and all I hear is the song of the fishermen," answers Kiyoko.

These four girls, employed in the Military Administration of one of the Southern areas, spend an afternoon off visiting some of the famous battle-spots, but can hardly believe that the peaceful landscape around them was once the scene of hectic fighting.

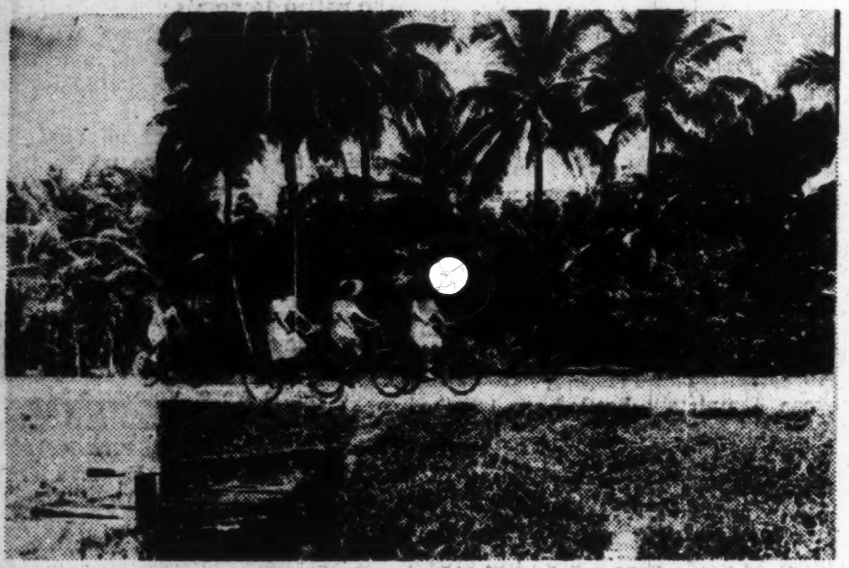
The picture below shows two of the fair workers utilizing their spare time in study and private millinery.



With reconstruction work progressing by leaps and bounds in Malai, and with the men occupied mostly in the more vigorous outdoor enterprises, the less strenuous office routine is entrusted to capable young women like those whose pictures are shown on this page. And with the advent of these Japanese women, a new and invigorating atmosphere has come to prevail in the spheres where they are engaged.

But good work cannot be accomplished without healthy bodies, and so during their spare hours the young women spend as much time as possible in the open. And since the red blood of Yamato runs in their veins, they tried to find, during their outdoor hours, some traces of the fighting in which their gallant brothers battled so heroically, but reconstruction work had progressed so rapidly that they failed to find even a bullet-mark or a shell-hole.

The picture above shows a happy moment when a group of these ladies visited a Malai home in a "kampong," and the one of the right shows another group wheeling over a country road on a Sunday afternoon looking for war-traces but finding only marks of peace and happiness.



"Stand back, missi," warns the Malai on the tree. "I will pluck and drop the 'kelappa,' but they are pretty heavy. They won't break even if they fall on the ground."

Abdul works in a kampong near Johore Bharu, and he was astonished and overwhelmed with joy when one day his village was visited by a group of young Japanese women who are helping in the Military Administration. These young women spend their spare hours as much as possible in the open and among the Malai folk, so that they can obtain first hand knowledge of local traditions and customs. Such knowledge will increase the understanding of Malai psychology, and assist in the carrying out of measures for the welfare of the people.

Abdul was astonished because in the days of British hegemony, not so long past, the haughty and indolent British women had never cared to interest themselves in the conditions of the Malais. All they had cared for were iced-drinks, dance-parties and squeezing out more pocket-money from their sweating sires.

The above picture shows Abdul about to pluck some coconuts, the juice of which makes a sweet and natural drink fit for a king.

The Vendetta of Ako

EIJI YOSHIKAWA

Translated by Tsuneo Tomonaga
From Eiji Yoshikawa's 'Chushingura

Chapter 47 — The Fateful Dawn

Oishi stood on the donjon high
To greet the dawn that dreweth nigh.
"'Tis the end," quoth he, "Farewell, O Ako."
"Farewell," echoed the sigh of Lord Asano.

The staccato sounds of the carpenter's chisel echoed pleasantly over the still waters of the moat. Time had decayed a portion of the Hanebashi bridge that spanned the moat in front of the Ote gate, and Oishi had decided that it should be repaired before the Castle was handed over to its new masters.

On the embankments of the Ni-no-Maru, or Second Circle, the sedge-hats of the grass pickers moved here and there as their owners diligently went on with their work of weeding. Landscape gardeners had been called in, and they were busily tending to the pine-trees. On the roads and footpaths loud-voiced foot-soldiers were giving orders to workmen armed with bamboo rakes.

Inside the Castle all preparations had been completed.

All the weapons and utensils of the Castle, the documents and registers pertaining to the civil administration of the clan, and maps of the clan-land were neatly placed in their proper places, and a comprehensive list of all such articles had been drawn up. There was nothing more to do now save wait for the Bakufu envoys.

Acting under orders from the Bakufu, the vice-envoys Juzaemon Araki and Uneme Yanagibara had arrived the day before, and preliminary to the official confiscation of the Castle they had made an inspection of the interior.

After going the rounds of the spacious main Castle and the Second Circle, they were impressed by the clean and orderly state of things. The soles of their white socks were [illegible] when they had the main corridor shone like a mirror. The metal fixings of the weapons gleamed like polished gold. Maps, registers and documents pertaining to the clan-land, salt fields, and yearly revenues were arranged so neatly that a glance sufficed to tell the envoys what they wanted to know.

After the inspection Kuranosuke Oishi invited them to have some tea, and they were courteously led to a special room. It was the room which Lord Asano, during his lifetime, had used for his tea ceremony parties.

As the aroma of hot tea wafted up in the room, the retainers present could not help but think of their late beloved lord, and they had to blink furiously to keep back their tears.

Oishi bowed low before the envoys and said,

"We respectfully yield to the confiscation of the Castle consequent on the crime committed by our late lord against the Bakufu law. Our lord is no more, our clan is gone, and Lord Kira Kozuke-no-Suke is, according to reports, in the best of health and unharmed. There is, therefore, only one way left for us as loyal retainers. But it is our desire and earnest hope that the authorities will grant our petition, which we sent through Lord Toda Unemenojo, that the clan will be reinstated in the name of our late lord's brother, Daigaku Asano. Till then we should like to prolong our thread of life a little longer. The day that our petition is granted, we will, all of us assemble in front of our late lord's pavilion, and fulfil that which as thorities and to the world for the sin of our lord, nor shall we have any regrets in committing our unwanted bones to the soil. May His Excellency, in his compassion and largeness of heart, see fit to grant our request."

The two vice-envoys were silent. They looked at each other once, and stood up. Oishi followed them as they walked away.

In the big hall the vice-envoys came to a halt. The shadows on the floor were reflected on the wide, coffered ceiling. Oishi again cast himself down at the feet of the envoys, and said,

"Behold, small though this clan is, it bears the fruit of three generations. This Castle was built as a bulwark of the Tokugawa family, and it was not built in a day. From the time of Unemenosho Asano, the ancestor of the clan, the lords and samurai have rendered loyal service to the Bakufu, and have received many kindnesses from the authorities in return. Our late lord, Takumi-no-Kami, never forgot the debt of gratitude towards the Bakufu, and always encouraged us, his retainers, to tread the path of loyalty. His unfortunate act against the law, therefore, fills us with the deepest sorrow and regret. In abject humility we beg that His Excellency, in his benign forgiveness, will condescend to permit the clan to continue in the name of Daigaku Asano. Thus will he earn our everlasting gratitude, for we will surely never forget his benevolence even when we are in our graves. Forgive us our impertinence in asking this overwhelming favor, but from the bottom of our hearts we beg that you will see your way to convey our appeal to His Excellency the Shogun."

Behind Oishi knelt some of the faithful retainers, and as they listened to the Chief Retainer's quiet yet powerful words, so full of vibrant feeling, they could not repress the hot tears that crept out and stung their eyelids.

The two envoys were silent. There was a slight pause, then they began to walk on.

"Under the circumstances," one of them said in a low tone, "Kuranosuke Oishi's appeal is natural and inevitable."

That night, Juzaemon Araki sent an invitation to Oishi, and when the Chief Retainer was ushered into his presence, he addressed him, saying, "This day we have been impressed favorably by your thorough arrangement of everything, and by your unmistakably sincere spirit. On our return to the capital, we will present this report to His Excellency's ears."

He did not mention the name of Retainer understood that the envoy had been strongly moved, and knew that if circumstances permitted, he would not forget to mention his appeal to the Shogun.

The following day, the 19th day of the fourth month, the retainers had to say farewell to the Castle for ever. Oishi, after leaving the envoy's temporary residence, went at once to the Castle.

At all the gates and vantage points were samurai on night duty. It was the last night they would ever have to guard the Castle. Oishi went round saying words of encouragement to these samurai.

"Until tomorrow dawns, the Castle still belongs to our late lord. Guard it well; let the gate-sentries and the fire-watches relax not in their duty."

Towards dawn, the distant notes of a shell-horn rang out faintly in the still air. Oishi climbed up to the donjon. The sky was studded with twinkling stars. Below, the castle-town was still asleep, and the roofs were shrouded in darkness. Beyond the town the velvety darkness was broken by a long train of lights which stretched from the peak of Takatori to the Chigusa river. Oishi knew at once that the lights belonged to the soldiers of the Himeji and Okayama clans, whose armed troops had been cantoned on the frontier from about two weeks back.

Oishi strained his eyes in the dark, and noticed that another body of soldiers had taken its position almost within a stone's throw from the town. This troop must belong to Lord Wakizaka Awa-no-Kami, he thought. Lord Wakizaka was to take over the Castle in the morning.

Oishi turned to the other side of the donjon, and glanced seawards. Already the white foam of the rolling breakers was beginning to gleam faintly in the semi-darkness, and a little beyond in the offing, dark, clustered shapes showed that the war vessels of the different clans had already taken their positions in readiness, if need arose, to attack Ako from the sea.

Oishi stood there motionless. He felt he could stand there for ever. Never in his life had he thought that the day would come when he would have to greet the dawn in this fashion. The darkness pressed down on him. It was a darkness wherein he would have to delve down deep into his soul, he thought. If ever, in future, any hesitation, any neglect, clotted his mind, he would think of this darkness.

Oishi was not particularly religious. But he had an unshakable conviction that the spirit of his late lord, Asano Takumi-no-kami, was there in the Castle that night donjon, that it was standing there beside him, its hand on his shoulder, gazing, together with him, and with sorrowful eyes, at the scene around.

From the wood of the Second Circle, came a sudden flapping of wings as a flock of ravens flew out to begin their search for food. Their raucous cries sounded like grief-stricken moans to Oishi.

The shell-horn rang out again. From the nearer camp came the sound of beating drums. With the passing of every single moment the world became brighter, and presently the dark pall that had hung eastwards resolved into two separate things, the sea and the sky.

Oishi waited for the sunrise. Presently, a bright red glow betokened its arrival. Then the first ray shot forth from the horizon over the rippling sea, and struck the stone wall below the Castle. Other rays followed fast, and soon the trees and wall of the samurai's quarters were dyed an orange-crimson.

The Castle looked particularly beautiful on this fateful day. Its beauty wrenched at the heart of the Chief Retainer.

"Ah, it is already the hour of the hare (5 a.m.)," he roused himself, and turned to look landwards.

The Ote gate was already open, and on the moat-side the soldiers of Lord Wakizaka were already lining up on both sides of the road to guard the passage of their master.

"It is good-bye at last, Castle of Ako," whispered Oishi to himself, and cast a last look round. He noticed with satisfaction that everything, every nook and corner of the Castle grounds, was neat and orderly. It was a satisfaction that was

Santaro Talks On

The Sensational Reforms Of The Tempo Era

Part V

At the moment the Shogun noticed this woman, she was got up in a remarkable fashion. Over the floor was spread a foreign carpet of gaudy pattern—a carpet was considered a rare possession in those days of forbidden foreign trade—and behind the woman and her attendants was stood a six-fold golden screen, and out of the incense brazier in front was curling the flagrant smoke of Indian incense. When the Shogun passed the streets of Yedo, men had to sit on their knees by the roadside, but women were allowed to sit in open rooms facing the street, which was conceded as a special privilege for the weaker sex. So this woman was judged to be of haughty mind, guilty of an act of great rudeness to the Shogun.

After her, many persons have been punished on the score of luxury not only by the Fifth Shogun but by the succeeding Shoguns, and no wonder was expressed.

Among the millionaires who were punished for their luxury were Kibun and Naramo, both timber merchants. Many rich men were found among the timber merchants who made money by supplying building material after fires. One of the wealthy timber merchants, Shirokiya (white-wood seller), became a draper in 1663, and from about this time many dealers in cloth, cotton and silk, greatly increased which showed that the people of Yedo were growing luxurious in their sartorial fashions.

Shogun's Home Life

Tanehiko, a master of the light literature of the late Yedo, published the first series of "Inaka Genji" in 1829, when he was 47 years old, and wrote the 38th series in -1842 when he was 60. In the same year he died, leaving the book unfinished. If he lived longer, would he have finished the book? It was doubtful.

For a little before his death an official proclamation was issued regarding the control of authors and publications and as a result of it many authors, the famous Tamenaga Shunsui among the number, were imprisoned or banished.

Tanehiko himself was "severely reprimanded." In the case of Shunsui it is easy to guess the nature of the charges made, but what exactly was the offense for which Tanehiko was reprimanded is not clear. However, there is every reason to assume that the contents of his great popular romance were thought to be objectionable. So he might not have continued the story, even if he was alive, at least in the same style in which he had been writing.

The home life of the Shogun was a sealed book to the outside world. Men and women who served in the court were made to swear by solemn oaths never to tell tales to the outparents or dearest friends. But the more jealously guarded the secret the more inquisitive the prying eye; and the gossips of maids and servants, passing glimpses of tradesmen or chance remarks of officials provided no inconsiderable material out of which some connected stories could be woven.

Whatever Inaka Genji might have been to the populace, some chapters of it must have given a shock of recognition to high officials acquainted with the private life of the Shogun. The scenes were ostensibly laid in the classic age of Ashikaga aristocracy, and the literary style was modelled on the archaic school of Lady Murasaki's Genji Monogatari; but the actual incidents were unmistakably of the contemporary world, and the hero, Ashikaga Mitsuji, bore many points of resemblance to the 11th Shogun, Iyenari, who attained the zenith of power and glory reached by any ruler except in the reign of the Fujiwaras.

If you wish to find the chief cause of the downfall of the Shogunate power, there it is in the fascinating pages of Inaka Genji; it is a romantic description of a social condition which must sooner or later prove its own undoing. Was Tanehiko inspired with the prophetic vision of the impending calamity, or the desire of sounding a timely warning? Perhaps he had no such thought. A genius following the natural bent of his own inclination often accomplishes the great purpose of destiny for which he is made.

There are many villains in the book, but also heroes and heroines who would have satisfied the nicest sense of propriety obtaining among the conservatives of the day. It was a mirror of the highest circles of Yedo society, a picture of a society often seen just before the outbreak of great social upheaval or political revolution. It was significant that the last chapter of the book was written just at a time when the famous reforms of Tempo were being carried out with unprecedented rigor.

The times needed indeed a most dramatic reformation, and one statesman, Midzuno Tadakuni, had the courage to carry his ideas of reformation into practice.

(The End)

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INDUSTRY EXPANSION VITAL FOR VICTORY

Dr. Kiyose Says Japan Must Increase Production in Accordance With Own Strategy

Japan's final success in productive power expansion depends on the ability of its leaders rather than on the quantities of various materials available in the opinion of Dr. Ichiro Kiyose, M.P. and leading member of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association. Dr. Kiyose expresses his views in the latest issue of the Diamond, which we reproduce here in brief:

The present great war is now entering its decisive stage. President Roosevelt has introduced a national budget to the Congress covering about $109,000,000,000 for disbursement during the fiscal year 1943-44, of which $100,000,000,000 is to be spent for the production of arms and other war materials. In other words, the United States is determined to spend as much as $8,000,000,000 a month for the production of ordinance and other arms.

Roosevelt Pitied

If Roosevelt has compiled such a big budget in order to browbeat Japan, I must pity him for his ignorance, for no one here worries himself about the amount Roosevelt may spend for armament expansion. This does not mean, however, that Japan need not make any material preparations for the sanguinary warfare developing in the Pacific. In order to beat the United States, Japan's biggest enemy in the present war, Japan also must increase its production of arms and other war materials in accordance with its own strategy, for the success of a belligerent nation in modern warfare largely depends on its productive power. In modern warfare, industrial expansion comprises an important part of the military operations.

Precisely speaking, Japan must carry out (1) the expansion of its iron, coal and aluminum industries at once, (2) speedily construct ships, aircraft, and other arms of importance, and (3) promote its self-sufficiency in the supply of food. Japan, therefore, is now doing its best to attain success in these without loss of time.

In this connection, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the Economic Federation of Japan and other public bodies have given their opinions to the Government, enumerating various practical measures to increase the production of vital materials, as well as for speedy perfection of the war-time economic structure.

Gov't Promoting Movements

Meanwhile, the Government, since last year, is promoting nationwide movements to increase savings, enrich the supply of food and clothing, and enhance technical standards at all manufactories. In this respect, the participation in war, just announced by the National Government of China, is expected to produce a far-reaching effect in increasing Japan's fighting strength in the present war.

The bills introduced to the present session of the Diet are, I hear, limited to those which have direct bearings on the expansion of Japan's fighting strength.

As stated above, Japan has taken all measures required for the expansion of its productive power.

On the formation of the Konoye Cabinet, Premier Konoye appointed Seihin Ikeda, Ginjiro Fujihara and Masatsune Ogura to various posts responsible for the management of the economic and industrial affairs of the country. I do not think that we always need the services of such veteran financiers and businessmen, but that we must select someone to take care of all the work for the expansion of Japan's productive power throughout the duration of the present war.

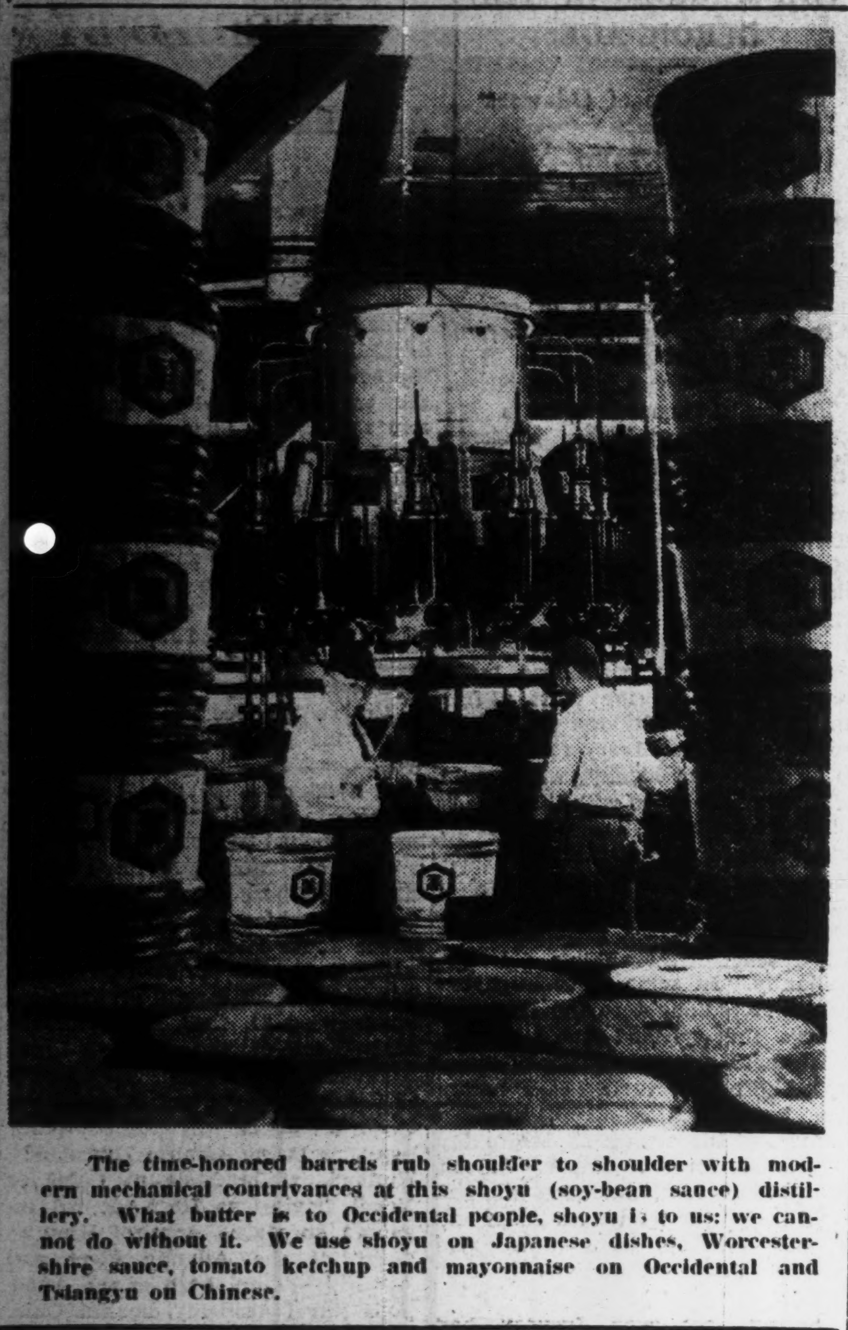
DISTURBANCES IN INDIA CONTINUE AGAINST BRITISH

Death Sentence Decreed to Any One Possessing Or Making Explosives

The mounting uneasiness within India has been intensified by the recent bombing incidents occurring at various places, and the discovery of bombs and gunpowders that were hidden in the residential district of New Delhi has caused the glowing flames of suspense to flare up again, according to a Lisbon dispatch dated January 24 to Domei.

Meanwhile, the governmental office of India issued a viceroyal injunction on January 20, which ruled that any person illegally possessing or manufacturing explosives, that is preparatory for a revolution, shall be punishable by death, it is reported according to a New Delhi report to the Times in London.

In the Modern Way



The time-honored barrels rub shoulder to shoulder with modern mechanical contrivances at this shoyu (soy-bean sauce) distillery. What butter is to Occidental people, shoyu is to us: we cannot do without it. We use shoyu on Japanese dishes, Worcestershire sauce, tomato ketchup and mayonnaise on Occidental and Tsiangyu on Chinese.

BILL AIMS TO BOOST ECONOMIC STRENGTH

Foreign Trade Body Law Enactment Will Speedily Develop Trade, Exchange in Sphere

Of the seven bills introduced to the present session of the Diet by the Commerce and Industry Ministry, the most important is the one for the enactment of the Foreign Trade Corporation Law which will mark a long step toward healthy development of trade and exchange in the Greater East Asia Economic Co-Prosperity Sphere, says the Asahi.

Upon enactment of this law, the corporation will be enabled to play an important role in adjusting prices in the Co-Prosperity Sphere and enhancing the accumulation of important materials to secure the self-supply of food. On the whole, the bill is intended at bolstering the economic strength of Japan both in war and peace times.

The bill consists of 55 articles, of which the most important are:

Article 3. The capital of the Foreign Trade Corporation is fixed at ¥300,000,000 divided into 3,000,000 lots of ¥100 each.

Article 5. The Government will invest ¥250,000,000 in the corporation, leaving ¥50,000,000 for investment by various civilian parties.

Article 16. The corporation will have a board of officials, comprising one president, 2 vice-presidents, more than 5 secretaries, more than 3 auditors and a number of councilors.

Article 21. The corporation will carry out the following works:

(1) The export and import of various materials, and the purchases and sales of those materials which accompany the export and import of the materials.

(2) The preservation, purchase and sales of important materials.

(3) Various businesses accompanying the activities mentioned above, besides any business and enterprise which is considered necessary by the corporation.

Article 22. By virtue of Government order and permission, the corporation may authorize any other corporation to execute part of the businesses specified in paragraph 1 of Article 1.

Article 23. By virtue of Government order and permission, the corporation may appoint a civilian party to keep part of the important materials owned by the corporation.

Article 32. In case the profit of the corporation fails to reach 4 per cent of the amount invested in by the civilian parties, the Government will give a subsidy so that the corporation may declare a dividend of 4 per cent.

To Divulge Fishing Secrets

Many expert fishermen in Japan Proper, following the advice of the Federation of the Fishery Guilds, have decided to disclose their secrets of fishing at special courses to be shortly opened in Ishikawa, Miye, Kochi and other provinces, says the Sangyo Keizai. Meanwhile, a certain fisherman of Iwate Prefecture is expected to disclose his secret of fishing cuttlefish in daytime. Catching cuttlefish has been done only after dark from ancient days. The measure decided on will considerably increase the hauls, it is expected.

DIET MAKES STUDY OF ECONOMIC BILLS

Lower House Leaders Preliminarily Scrutinize Vital Bills to Speed Up Enforcement

With a view to securing speedy enforcement of various war-time measures to increase the productive power of the country, the leaders of the House of Representatives, in collaboration with the Government authorities concerned, are now conducting preliminary studies of various bills of special importance since January 22, says the Yomiuri-Hochi:

The following bills were studied on the respective dates mentioned:

January 22—Bill for the revision of the municipal system.

January 23—Bill for the revision of special war-time criminal laws (Ministry of Justice), bill for the revision of the law concerning the disbursement of the expenditure for compulsory education (Ministry of Education), bill for the revision of the Pharmaceutical Law (Welfare Ministry), bill for the revision of the Agricultural Bodies Law, bill for the revision of the Asiatic Industry Bodies' Law, and bill for the revision of the Agricultural Insurance Law (Agriculture and Forestry Ministry).

January 25—Bill for improvement of war-time administration, bill for the abolition of unnecessary laws, bill for the revision of the Pension Law, and other bills concerning the enforcement of special war-time measures.

January 26—Bill for the enactment of the Wooden Vessels Insurance Law, bill for the revision of Bus Service Law (Ministries of Railways and Communications), bill for the enactment of the Petroleum Monopoly Law, bill for the enactment of the Commerce and Industry Economic Association's Law, bill for the enactment of the Commerce and Industry Guild's Law (Ministry of Commerce and Industry), bill for a partial revision of the North China Development Company's Law, bill for a partial revision of the Central China Development Company's Law (Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry).

The Mirrors of the Heroic Age

(Continued From Page 6)

and suspected his neighbor and feared that he might be suspected of being an enemy agent unless he kept his mouth shut tight and held himself within bounds of irreproachable propriety. "Everyone fancied that "every wall had ears, every door eyes," so that his safest course would be to say nothing and do nothing lest he should be misunderstood and executed.

(To Be Continued)

NOVEMBER HOLDINGS PRODUCE MIXED TONE

In Long-Terms, Osaka Exchange Jumps Up ¥5, Chosen Cotton ¥3.60

The Tokyo Stock Exchange saw an irregular movement of prices yesterday due to the combined effects of switchings and unloadings of November-bidden holdings with the advent of their month-end deliveries.

In the long-term section, Osaka Exchange scored a sharp gain of ¥5.00 at one bound, and Chosen Cotton Spinning bounced up ¥3.60, Manchou Tobacco ¥2.80, Toa Tobacco ¥1.20, its new ¥1.30, Mitsukoshi Department Store ¥1.50, and Niigata Iron works, new ¥1.30.

The short-term section was comparatively dull, and prices closed within a narrow range of fluctuations.

The spot market was invariably cheery. Mitsubishi Warehouse continued to register a spectacular advance of ¥7.00 at one bound, hitting a new high of ¥130.00 per share, and its new ran up ¥4.00. At the same time, Jugo Bank jumped up ¥5.00 at one bound, hitting a new high of ¥150.00 per share, Tokyo Aerifiers ¥2.40, Toyo Industrial, Japan Special Steel and its new ¥2.00 each, Aichi Clock and Ashikaga Cotton Spinning ¥1.50 each.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

	—Delivery— Jan.	Feb.	Mar
Kanebo Spinning (50)	126.9	....	127.8
Sino-Japan Spin (50)	84.6	84.5	85.2
Teikoku Rayon (50)	77.3	....	77.5
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	72.1	72.6	72.0
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	74.0	....	73.3
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	96.3	95.4	97.6
Kanegafuchi Ind (50)	78.3	78.6	79.3
Showa Elec Ind (50)	79.9	80.7	81.4
Japan Nitrogen (50)	73.2	....	74.2
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	91.8	....	92.4
O. S. K. (50)	77.1	77.6	78.3
Toyo Steamship (50)	84.5	....	85.9
Nissan Steamship (50)	64.2	....	65.2
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	88.5	89.6	89.9
Ishihara Ind (50)	70.2	70.4	71.2
Third Section			
Toyo Development (50)	....	65.0	....
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	104.2	....	106.7
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	135.5	135.0	135.1
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	64.5	....	65.1
Japan Beer (50)	95.4	94.5	94.4
Tropical Ind (42½)	40.8	....	41.9
Sumatra Dev. new (37½)	44.4	....	45.4
Asahi Glass (50)	99.0	99.8	98.5
Toa Tobacco (50)	96.0	97.0	97.5
Manchou Tobacco (50)	86.7	88.9	88.0

Short-Term Section

	Open	High	Low	Clos
Tokyo Exch. new	83.3	3.5	3.1	83.2
N. Y. K., new	77.0	7.4	6.8	77.4
M'bishi Heavy Ind.	95.7	6.2	5.6	95.9
Kanebo Spin. new	75.2	5.2	4.4	74.8
Teikoku Rayon, new	66.8	7.5	6.6	66.8
Hitachi Iron Works	89.2	9.4	8.9	89.0
Osaka Exch. new	45.5	5.5	3.7	44.1
Japan Steel Tube	69.6	9.6	9.4	69.6
Japan Oil	75.5	5.6	5.3	75.3
S. M. R.	74.2	4.2	3.9	74.0
N. Y. K., old	91.6	1.9	1.5	91.9
Hokkaido Coal	73.8	3.8	3.6	73.6
Kanebo Spin. old	127.2	7.3	7.0	127.1
Toyo Rayon. new	55.0	5.2	5.0	55.1
Kokura Iron Works	55.5	5.6	5.5	55.5
Japan Beer. new	44.6	4.6	4.6	44.6
Japan Sugar. new	66.5	6.6	6.5	46.6
Ensuiko Sugar	62.9	3.0	2.8	62.8
Japan Mining	61.6	1.7	1.6	61.6

COTTON GROWING BODY TO BE ORGANIZED IN P.I.

Military Administration Decides To Create Association to Boost Cultivation

Decision has been reached by the Nippon Military Administration in the Philippines to organize a Philippines Raw Cotton Cultivation Association with the mission of working in cooperation with the Nippon Raw Cotton Cultivation Association for a remarkable increase in the output of raw cotton in the Philippines, reports a recent Manila dispatch to Domei.

It will be recalled that the branch office in the Philippines of the Nippon Raw Cotton Cultivation Association has been in touch with the Military Administration in connection with the schedule to promote agricultural technique among the parties engaged in the cultivation of raw cotton on one hand and to maintain relations between the parties concerned at home and those in the Philippines on the other.

The dispatch goes on to reveal that the Philippines Raw Cotton Cultivation Association will have a staff including its chairman Shozo Murata and the entire body of Japanese cotton farmers in the Philippines, in addition to the officials connected with the Military Administration and the branch office of the Nippon Raw Cotton Cultivation Association, and that the inaugural meeting of the newly organized association will be held on February 11 in commemoration of Kigensetsu or the Nippon Empire Day.

Bill Clearings

January 25
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	236,526	95,693
Balance	45,913	16,787

PATENT-MEDICINE TRADE OF TOYAMA

Licensed Manufacturers of Prefecture Now About 1,800, of Whom 680 Are Members of Association Organized in 1939

During the earlier period of Showa the productive organization of the Toyama patent-medicine industry was of the following character.

	No. of works Juridicial persons	Individuals
1928	—	1,021
1929	15	1,144
1930	19	1,157
1931	18	1,221
1932	15	1,189

	Workers Male	Female	Peddlers
1928	792	1,680	9,463
1929	2,191	1,448	9,448
1930	1,993	1,438	11,752
1931	2,001	1,391	12,755
1932	2,035	1,377	12,129

In 1932 the ratio of individual enterprise to corporate enterprise was 79 to 1, the number of workers 2.5 per factory or shop with female workers holding a higher percentage over male workers, and the number of peddlers averaged ten for each establishment. Thus it will be seen that the patent-medicine industry of Toyama is made up of large numbers of enterprises on a family workshop scale with peddling as the principal method of sale.

Massed in City

The majority of the Toyama patent-medicine manufacturers are concentrated in Toyama City and the rest are scattered throughout the Prefecture, as the following table (for 1939) shows:

Localities	No. of works	Workers	Peddlers
Toyama-shi	630	1,998	7,159
Takaoka-shi	30	75	120
Kaminiikawa-gun	47	93	864
Nakaniikawa-gun	218	434	2,871
Shimoniikawa-gun	32	42	47
Nei-gun	44	158	1,010
Imizu-gun	64	148	1,204
Himi-gun	9	16	9
Higashitonami-gun	52	96	256
Nishitonami-gun	44	72	90
Total	1,170	3,131	13,630

Toyama City occupies 53.8 per cent in the number of establishments, 52.5 per cent in the number of workers and 52.5 per cent in the number of peddlers.

With a view to rationalization of the use of materials and labor, as well as increase of pharmaceutical productivity in wartime, it has become necessary to rearrange and consolidate the patent-medicine manufacturing industry, and in accordance with the instructions issued by the Welfare Department dated February 18, 1942, the patent-medicine manufacturers in Toyama have recently been consolidated under the guidance of the Toyama Patent-Medicine Industrial Association organized in November 1939. The number of licensed patent-medicine manufacturers in the Prefecture is about 1,800, of whom about 680 are members of the Industrial Association.

Merged

As a result of the recent reorganization of the industry the following companies have come into existence incorporating 685 individual manufacturers heretofore in operation:

Name of New Cos.	No. of ind. manfrs. incorporated	Capital (¥1,000)
K.K. Kokando	101	500
Toyama-ken Godo Seiyaku K.K.	42	195
Toyama Yakuzai K.K.	55	150
Kokumin Seiyaku K.K.	45	195
Koa Seiyaku K.K.	43	195
Toyama-ken Tosei Seiyaku K.K.	113	700
Toyama-ken Seiyaku K.K.	100	195
Nakashin Yakugyo K.K.	76	200
Dai-Ichi Kosei Kagaku K.K.	28	195
Toa Seiyaku K.K.	53	100
Daido Seiyaku K.K.	18	195
Shinko Nippon Seiyaku K.K.	34	95
Hokoku Seiyaku K.K.	78	195
Ishitsu Seiyaku Tosei K.K.	41	198

The estimated total production per year is about ¥40,000,000, ranging from ¥7,000,000 per company downward, or an average of ¥3,000,000.

Concerning export patent-medicines, in view of the expected development of new markets in the southern regions, the Greater East Asia Export Chemicals Control Company has been established capitalized at ¥195,000, and it is scheduled to establish another company of a similar nature to take care of export to Manchoukuo, Mongolia and China.

With the establishment of the new structure as above to cope with existing conditions in wartime, it is anticipated that the usefulness of this time-honored industry will be considerably augmented in the future.

All Control Bodies Set Up

With the establishment of the Rubber Industry Control Association on January 25, the Commerce and Industry Ministry got through the establishment of all control associations included in its second plan for industrial control. There are now a few industries remaining outside of any control association. The authorities, however, are not considering the publication of the third designation for the time-being, because they must make serious efforts to bring to perfection the numerous control associations they have established up to the present.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	83.30	— 0.40
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	77.40	— 0.20
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	74.80	— 0.30
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.15	Same

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SYNTHETIC RUBBER NOW EASILY MADE

Nippon Scientists Perfect Simple Process—Petroleum or Alcohol Not Required

Artificial rubber production has been placed on a paying basis, thanks to the strenuous efforts of Dr. Genitsu Kita, professor at the Kyoto Imperial University and others who have been working on this important subject of study ever since the outbreak of the China Affair in 1937, says the Sangyo Keizai.

In view of the special merits of synthetic rubber as a war material, all nations in the world are devoting their efforts to the production of superior artificial rubber.

Many scholars of this country have been doing their best to discover a practical method of producing substantial quantities of artificial rubber through improvement on various foreign methods. However, they were baffled in their studies because the foreign synthetic rubber production methods require a great deal of alcohol and petroleum of which Nippon had no abundant supply.

The process discovered by Dr. Kita and others needs no alcohol or petroleum. Moreover, it is decidedly easier and more simple than the best methods now in use in Germany or in the Soviet Union.

By Dr. Kita's method, a substantial quantity of fine synthetic rubber can be easily obtained in two stages the German methods require a four-stage process and that of the Soviet Union a three stage-process. Furthermore, Dr. Kita's method requires neither petroleum nor alcohol. It requires only a little quantity of acetylene, which this reduces the cost of production to one third and the expenditure for equipment to one half as compared with other methods in use abroad.

In this connection, Professor Kita stated as follows in a recent press interview:

"Our success is entirely due to the efforts of Assistant Professor Furukawa. Anyway, I am very glad that we are now enabled to serve our country with the results of our efforts for a number of years. But, we must do much better, for the scholars of our enemy countries are also doing their best to beat us in the present war."

To Decide Capital Increase

The Kanegafuchi Business Company, based on the informal sanction just obtained from the Government, will hold a general meeting of its shareholders shortly in order to decide on the increase of its capital from ¥70,000,000 to ¥140,000,000. The new shares will be distributed for payment among the present shareholders of the company, as well as the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company, says the Nippon Sangyo.

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1943

U.S. Rubber Shortage

There are many ridiculous things in this world, but nothing is as ridiculous as the miserable failure of the Anglo-American nations to strangle Japan economically for it is they who are now suffering from an acute shortage of various commodities.

As in Britain, the control of rubber in the United States became particularly strict in the latter half of last year. As the first step toward settling this difficult problem, the American Board of War Production headed by Donald Nelson appointed William M. Jeffers, President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company as "Rubber Controller." This newly-appointed Rubber Controller on October 1, last year, enforced a license-system for rubber. The use of privately-owned rubber without the permission of the Board of War Production was prohibited. Though ostensibly this may have seemed to be a rational idea, such a system is tantamount to a strict ban on the use of rubber, there being no possibility of obtaining sanction even on application. Thus the United States is today directing all its rubber stock to the munitions industry. And yet there is practically no effective means of meeting the acute rubber shortage. Consequently, the American authorities have come to feel keenly the necessity of applying the same license-system also to rubber for war production.

Prior to the present war, both the United States and Britain were said to have accumulated a fairly large amount of rubber, approximately 700,000 tons being the British stock and over 100,000 tons the American reserve. However, the actual situation finds the gigantic war swiftly consuming their preserved rubber beyond their imagination, while the production of artificial and natural rubber is so slow that these are but a drop in the bucket as far as meeting the acute shortages is concerned. The United States has, therefore, hit upon the idea of collecting waste rubber from its people, but this "unique" idea, too, is thought to be far from solving this difficult problem.

This ridiculous blunder on the part of the Washington authorities no doubt originated from their entirely mistaken view of the Pacific War. In fact, their outlook on the war was so optimistic that they had the idea that they could maintain the rubber-producing districts in the South Pacific for a long time though they might finally lose them. But what has taken place in this particular region of the globe during the brief period of less than half a year? All the rubber-producing centers of the South Pacific have been placed under Japanese occupation, thus completely depriving the United States and Britain of their abundant rubber resources. Naturally enough, the Anglo-American Powers have thus had to admit one of their big errors—if not the biggest—in their mobilization plan for war production.

How embarrassed and irritated the United States is over the production of rubber can be clearly seen by the things that have developed since the appointment of Jeffers as Rubber Controller. He has been assigned to the task of producing and distributing new and old natural rubber as well as artificial rubber. In order successfully to fulfill his important duties, he has first of all effected the unification of all business matters pertaining to rubber of various private and governmental offices such as the Rubber Reserve Company, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Petroleum Coordinator, the Board of Economic Warfare, the Office of Defense Transportation, the Office of Price Administration, and the Department of Agriculture. However, in the course of prosecuting such an extraordinary control, Jeffers has had to face extreme difficulties, and he cannot yet overcome these obstacles. As a matter of fact, there have been and still are various kinds of conflicts existing between the Controller and various firms as well as government offices.

It is said that the loss of various districts in the South Pacific has dealt the United States as much damage as 90 per cent in her rubber production. Since the loss of the Southern Pacific area, both the United States and Britain have made frantic efforts to increase the production of this particular war essential, but their efforts have been remunerated by great disappointment. Consequently, as stated before, in order to meet this knotty problem, the United States and Britain have strengthened the collection of waste rubber, and have newly established plants for its remanufacture. In England, strict restrictions with regard to the amassment of rubber were established, stipulating that severe penalties would be imposed upon those who either waste or do not comply with the government's order. On the other hand, the Washington government concluded long-term pacts on rubber with all the Latin American countries, including Mexico, and Trinidad, the British colony on the American continent, as well as with British Guiana. Of course, the United States, in concluding these agreements, did not forget to use hackneyed tactics, for it has invested capital in these countries in exchange of terms of purchasing their rubber at high prices. Herein is vividly discernible the poisonous fang of American capitalism which intends to dominate the Latin American nations.

Now how much rubber are our enemies able to get out of such desperate efforts? Even their own calculations show that they obtained only 175,000 tons in 1942 which is said to be the highest figure they can attain. In the present year, they have an idea of increasing this figure to 200,000 tons, but the present situation indicates the virtual impossibility of realizing their scheme. The American outlook of the future situation appears all the darker in view of the fact that even the minimum rubber requirements for Anglo-American war production during one year are said to be 600,000 tons. Moreover, the Washington authorities should be well aware of the inevitable increase in the demand for rubber along with the further expansion of the war situation. Thus viewed, there remain for the United States only two means of filling this enormous gap; one is to re-take the rubber-producing areas in the South Pacific and the other is to speedily increase the production of artificial rubber. However, inasmuch as it is well-nigh impossible for the Anglo-American troops to recapture the rubber-yielding zones, our enemies have to depend solely on the increased production of artificial rubber and the re-manufacture of old rubber.

What is the present state of artificial rubber production in these countries? It is obvious that Britain is virtually impotent in solving this difficult problem because she possesses very scanty materials for the artificial production of rubber. Her dearth of coal is beyond general imagination. Thus the United States is destined to assume the whole responsibility of executing this particular phase of war production. Still, even if it were possible for the United States to fulfill this obligation, no sensible person can very well think it possible for it to satisfy the British demand because of the American shortage of bottoms. As stated in the preceding paragraph, only a gloomy picture can be drawn of artificial rubber production in the United States which is already said to be facing great difficulties.

America started the production of artificial rubber immediately after the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, when it had a plan of increasing its production up to 400,000 tons a year as the first stage, and of further augmenting it to an annual production of 800,000 tons. The details of their plan reveal that in order to attain this great figure, they intend to boost up the maximum production figure of only 90,000 tons in 1942 to 800,000 tons by 1944. However much the United States boasts of her powerful production capacity, nobody will believe that such a jump can be attained during the comparatively short period of only two years.

Needless to say, the real value of rich natural resources and fine technique displays its true worth only when these important factors are speedily and effectively mobilized for war production. True to this fundamental rule, the United States has pitiably proved herself to be totally incapable of effectively mobilizing her boasted abundant natural resources for the munitions industry because of her shortage of labor and the dearth of shipping caused by the Axis submarine warfare.

The United States claims supremacy over Germany in regard to the method of manufacturing artificial rubber, but she certainly seems to have realized the enormous difficulty of putting this boast into practice. It is not so difficult to imagine that long before America attains her ideal figure of artificial rubber production, the War of Greater East Asia will perhaps be over.

There is a saying, "One thing speaks of everything." The United States' gigantic shipbuilding scheme, marshaling astronomical figures, will surely meet the same fate as that of artificial rubber. Thus it is clear as daylight that the Anglo-Saxons' sinister designs of dominating the world will ultimately end in a mere dream.

FRANCE'S TIES WITH GERMANY STRENGTHENED UNDER LAVAL

Nation Fully Cooperates With Reich in Bringing War To Victorious Close

By Dr. KIROKU HAYASHI
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

Part II

On March 16, 1935 Chancellor Hitler made the first of his dynamic statements by declaring Germany's intentions of renouncing the clause in the Versailles Treaty limiting her armaments and of under-taking immediate re-arming. This was indeed the prelude to the threatening situation that cast perilous clouds over Europe, and it was from this that events followed in rapid succession to result in the outbreak of the second European War.

It was during these fateful days that Britain, France and Italy met to form a common front and to join in condemning Germany. But, it was not more than two months after this understanding had been reached that Britain turned completely around to compromise with Germany, execute a naval understanding with her and renounce her agreement with France and Italy. This sudden change of attitude by England, of course, had a great effect upon the European situation and resulted in placing France in a most unfavorable position.

France's prestige had already suffered at the time of the Ethiopian affair, which saw trouble break out from December, 1934, until Italy began moving her forces in earnest on October 3 of the following year to enter into a state of war.

Ethiopia, as a member of the League of Nations, instituted action under the League Covenant, and as the League could not shut its eyes to the situation it invoked economic sanctions against Italy. At this time England took a very positive stand in supporting this measure, but France was placed in an extreme predicament.

As the chief advocate of the League of Nations, France was bound to back it in its action against Italy, but as regards her relations with Germany France saw the disadvantage of supporting any action that might result in alienating her position with Italy and thus forcing the latter to draw closer to Germany.

Ineffective Organ

Not only did France lose the friendship of Italy over the Ethiopian incident, but she also saw the League of Nations, which she had so devotedly built up, lose considerable prestige by its action of withdrawing its economic sanctions imposed for the first time in the League's history. The League by such action proved itself to be an ineffective international organ.

The existence of the League of Nations was the basis for practically all of France's diplomatic moves, and her prestige was enhanced by the fact of such an organ supporting her, so that the breakdown of this "patron god" of France was indeed a great blow to her.

Italy by this time entered into the Berlin-Rome Axis. The League of Nations was now but an empty organ, and France knew that England could not be relied on with much faith, so that she had no one to turn to for support.

This was the situation facing France during the eventful dangerous days between 1936 and 1938, and it was during this period that Germany and Austria were united while the Locarno Pact was abrogated. Germany annexed the Sudeten, and Chancellor Hitler continued to carry everything before him with one bloodless victory after another.

March, 1939, came around, and the independence of Czechoslovakia was threatened. British Prime Minister Chamberlain finally opened his eyes to the futility of his long-practiced appeasement policy, and suddenly took a firm stand against Germany.

England decided to support the longwithheld guarantee of security in eastern Europe for France's benefit and granted promises of support to Poland, Rumania and Greece. However, all these moves were belated and did nothing to improve the European situation.

Contradictory Policies

In her political maneuvers, France underwent great difficulties in face of the contradiction between those based on her relations with the League of Nations and those relating to her alliances.

France, of course, laid the greatest emphasis on the activities of the League, which advocated international cooperation, whereas her participation in alliances tended to revive the traditional rivalry between confederations of states.

Being dissatisfied with the ambiguous Articles of the League, France was engrossed in finding other ways of gaining guarantees of security for herself, and finding it to be in her favor that the League Covenant recognized local understandings, she acted on the premise that it would not be to her disadvantage to be a member of the international body.

The result of this attitude was a number of treaties of mutual assistance, all of which cited clauses from the League Covenant and were but reiterations of League obligations.

But, France's intentions were not aimed purely towards attaining positive international cooperation but intended to build up alliance against Germany. She undertook the contradictory policies of acting in the name of the League of Nations and resorting to the old system of creating alliance relationships.

Because of these efforts by France to gain guarantees of security, it was natural that German suspicions should arise, and it is understandable why Britain always hesitated in assenting to French proposals. France lacked the confidence of resisting Germany single-handed and so realized the need of creating alliances for her own protection, but her attempts to create such alliances while participating actively in League affairs met great difficulties.

Franco-Soviet Pact

A Franco-Soviet pact of mutual assistance arose out of the German declaration to renounce the armament limitation clause, and although it appeared to have arisen from their League relationship, a subsidiary agreement showed the intentions of the two countries to offer mutual aid beyond any recommendations by the League Council and to be obligated to be of assistance to each other even in the event the Council refrained from making any recommendations or if there were not a majority decision by the Council on any proposed action by the League.

This relationship was one undertaken with the parties to act completely independent of any decision by the League and to bind themselves unquestionably into an alliance of mutual assistance. While both states were satisfied with the agreement, it in fact exceeded the scope of the provisions of Article 16 of the League Covenant, and Germany protested to its being beyond the limits of the League machinery.

One year later when Hitler announced his intentions to abrogate the Locarno Pact, he raised this alliance as excuse for his action. This alliance was an example of the defects accompanying an unjustifiable agreement between states. Furthermore, four years later when the European War broke out even the existence of this Franco-Soviet agreement had been completely forgotten.

In other words, not only was this agreement of no good use to France but it turned out to have a harmful effect on her as it provided an excuse for the renunciation of the Locarno Pact by Chancellor Hitler.

Faces Extreme Adversity

Today France is facing extreme adversity with the establishment of the DeGaullist regime in London as opposed to the Vichy government in France, while the Anglo-American forces undertook an invasion of French North African territory.

The heart-breaking experiences that are narrowing France's aged beloved country in the face of all these trials and disadvantages must be indeed great.

Premier Laval has long advocated the promotion of friendly relations with Germany, and under his efforts France is now undertaking cooperation with the Reich. For France there seems to be no other road to continued existence except to participate in the new order in Europe in which Germany will be the pivot.

France determined her own future course three years ago when she rejected the British proposal for an Anglo-French union.

It appears quite certain that France will automatically take a suitable position within this great area which includes so great many different races and peoples, and it seems further likely that Germany, upon the victorious close of the war, will grant appropriate treatment to this nation.

(End)

In the Periodicals

Gaiko Jiho, Vol. 105, No. 2 dated January 15, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Gaiko Jiho-sha, Tokyo. Price 60 sen. Leading articles: The Diet and Problem of Foreign Policy, Defects of Modern International Law, Weak Point of Relations Between America, Britain and Soviet Union, Theory of Thought Work Toward China, Present Condition of Manchoukuo, Fundamental National Policy of the Manchoukuo Empire, Australia and India, Conference Among Germany, Italy and France, Visit of President Wang Ching-wei in Japan, and Detailed Reports of the War of Greater East Asia.

THE MIRRORS OF THE HEROIC AGE

The Last Days of Odawara

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part VI

Hideyoshi's "gigantic picnic" method of warfare was of course only part of the big game deliberately played to bring defeat to Hojo at the minimum cost of human lives. While on the one hand this apparently happy-go-lucky blockade was maintained against Odawara and Nirayama, on the other a thorough mopping-up campaign was being carried out against the numerous castles and fortresses of Hojo allegiance scattered over the eight provinces of Kanto. The latter was not a very difficult task. All these Hojo strongholds were garrisoned by a few hundred, at the most a few thousand, men. Besides, their chief commanders, hereditary retainers of tried valor and loyalty, who would willingly have "died with their heads pillowed on the castle," were absent in Odawara to help sustain the chief Hojo bulwarks.

Indeed some of the defenders, second or third-rank men, acting in the absence of their chiefs, did fight valiantly. In some cases hundreds of warriors fought to the last man before they yielded their castles. But others, or the majority of them, speedily bowed their heads before the bare mention of Hideyoshi's name and his armies as before the irresistible force of nature. Indeed, many of the local chieftains who had held their little territories under sufferance of Hojo were rather glad to come under the sway of the conqueror.

Seeing that even Iyeyasu had changed his saddle "from the back of Hojo's ox to that of Hideyoshi's horse," and that the brave Date Masamune who had the moral obligation to help the Hojos against their common rival, Satake of Hitachi, gladly followed in the foosteps of his old enemy, Satake, in submitting to the Taiko, it is no wonder that the less powerful owners of the sixty odd castles and yakata in Kanto should have required but little persuasion on Hideyoshi's part to become his humble, obedient servants. If in the course of your rambles about Kanto, especially in the vicinity of Tokyo, you should come across the ruins of an old castle or fortified village, you would almost invariably find this same legend told about it: "It was one of the strongholds maintained by or on behalf of the Hojos but it was taken, by Hideyoshi in the campaign of 1590."

Hachioji Falls

It was already early in April, 1590 when this cleaning up of Kanto was commenced so as to cut Odawara from all possible avenues of reinforcements. The lessons of the famous Kawagoe battle were not forgotten. So the Western campaigners had early started to "lap up" Hojo's many branch positions with a view to post-bellum settlement. Particularly greedy were Maeda Toshiiye and Uyesugi Kagakatsu. The latter evidently saw in it a splendid opportunity to avenge the wrongs which his nominal ancestors had suffered at the hands of the Hojos and went on swallowing more and more of Hojo's easy positions.

"Why don't you go in for stronger game and do a bit of real conquering on your own behalf," Hideyoshi sarcastically remarked to him one day, "instead of continually hunting easy prey?"

Alarmed at the Taiko's biting sally, Kagekatsu plucked up heart, and with the cooperation of Toshiiye, applied himself to the hard task of taking Hachioji Castle whose lord was Hojo Ujiteru, Ujimasa's third son. Ujiteru, however, was away in Odawara, and the castle was kept by the two brave knights, Kondo and Nakayama, who put up a valiant resistance, and it was all that Uyesugi and Maeda could do to take Hachioji; in fact the two famous generals had very near imperiled their own precious necks. Hachioji fell on June 23—an achievement which somewhat retrieved their honor in the sight of the Taiko. Other castles difficult to capture were those at Matsuida, Matsuyama, Yedo, Hachikata, Iwabuchi, Shinobu, Tatebayashi, etc. But they all disappeared one after another as the stars before the rising sun till there remained the only two strongholds of Odawara and Nirayama.

Campaign of Lies

The Odawara campaign like any other large-scale warfare of old, was the type and exemplification of "total war:" it contained every variety of contest—one in which the maximum measure of man's wit and strength were brought into action to gain final victory. There were charges and sorties, not to speak of reconnaissance fighting, marauding forays, ambuscades, single combats as well as sieges and blockade.

There was also another category of war, carried on by the brains of leaders behind the fighting lines: war of diplomacy and stratagem, of espionage "fifth-column" machinations, whose weapons were lies, deception, cajolery, threat, bribery, starvation and the develish devices to spread discontent, insubordination and mutiny among the enemy ranks and to create among them cowards, spies and traitors. As a whole the Odawara campaign may be said to have been a war of the latter category rather than the former, and it must be granted that both parties were equally painstaking in this style of warring, though Hideyoshi's vastly superior resourcefulness of brain was such that the Hojos seemed little better than new-born babes in contrast.

Treason Occurs

Particularly nefarious, that is to say, effective was Hideyoshi's stratagem which was in a certain sense honest, but in another a very deadly variety of double-crossing; the most miserable victim was Matsuda Norihide, one of the trusted generals under Ujinao. Through clandestine channels Hideyoshi promised Norihide the two provinces of Izu and Sagami, if he opened the gate which he was guarding so as to let the Western forces pass through. He and his son, Kasaha Shinroku, blinded by the tempting bait, agreed to the bargain, but found a snag in the person of his other son, who would rather die with his Lord than obey his father. While the matter stood in this precarious state, Hideyoshi sent a message to Ujinao, warning him against Matsuda and his son who had become as good as his agents.

Ujinao was amazed and indignant, but finding the informations to be true, at once executed the two traitors. This sudden action had the power to spread fear and suspicion among the Hojo camps, which soon gave rise to discords, dissensions and quarrels. Each and every man feared

(Continued on Page 5)

SUPREMACY OF IMPERIAL NAVY DECIDED BY WAR OF EAST ASIA

Annihilating Blow on American Sea Power Gives Japan Mastery of Pacific

By IWAJI IWATA
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(From the Taiheiyo)

The War of Greater East Asia has decided the long contested naval supremacy in the Pacific between the two great naval powers, Japan and the United States in favor of the Japanese Navy. The mastery in the Pacific followed the annihilating blow struck against the American Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor and the reduction of the enemy bases at Wake, Guam and in the Philippines. With most of the enemy striking power eliminated, the Japanese Navy extended its offensive operations. Japanese warships ranged far out to the Indian Ocean in April and across the Pacific to the American West Coast in June. But the Japanese domination of the Pacific did not remain unchallenged. The enemy have launched "counter-offensive" in a desperate attempt to retrieve the situation. These attempts led to a series of major naval engagements in the South Pacific.

The American "counter-offensive" was not without careful preparation. On January 21, 1942, the Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, Admiral Ernest J. King, was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet of the United States navy, replacing Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, while Assistant Chief of Naval Operations Rear-Admiral Ingersoll succeeded Admiral King as Chief of the Atlantic Fleet and Admiral Wilson, head of the Annapolis Naval Academy, became Chief of Staff to the Combined Fleet. As Admiral King is one of America's foremost naval strategists also known for his organization of naval air corps, the American strategy in the Pacific was readily perceived. Later on January 27, the newly-appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet, Admiral Chester Nimitz arrived in Hawaii to take up his duty.

Change in Command

In early March, Secretary of Navy Knox concurrently became the chief of naval operations in European waters and Admiral King, Chief of Naval Operations. These measures unified the command between the naval headquarters in Washington and the Fleets. At the same time, Army Air Force Command was also established, with Lieutenant-General Henry H. Arnold as its chief. Thus the Supreme Commands for the three American forces, with General George C. Marshall as Chief of Army Staff, Admiral King as Chief of Naval Operations and Lieutenant-General Arnold as Chief of Army Air Force, directly responsible to President Roosevelt were established.

In the meantime, both in Washington and London, a series of military talks were held by the Anglo-American war leaders. Late in December, Prime Minister Churchill made a hurried visit to the United States where he conducted military conferences with President Roosevelt. Canadian Prime Minister Mackenzie King, British Ambassador to Washington Lord Halifax and former Australian Minister to the United States Richard Casey also participated in the meeting. Although the main topics of the conference were the strengthening of the anti-Axis front and the pooling of their economic resources, there is evidence that discussions on the Second Front in Europe also took place.

In April, Chief of Army Staff General Marshall and Lease-lend Administrator Harry Hopkins held important conferences with the British military leaders in London. It was clear that this conference was held to form concrete plans for an invasion of Europe.

Pacific Theater of War

Despite all their talks on the formation of the Second Front in Europe, aid to the Soviet Union was limited to sending war supplies and economic assistance. The fact was that the United States regarded the Pacific as the main theater of war. With the situation in the Pacific precarious and to check flagging morale, some action in the Pacific was necessary. Thus in early August, America launched her first counter-offensive. The enemy concentrated his main strength in the Solomons and, during a three-month period, a number of the world's greatest naval battles have been fought in this area.

On August 7 the enemy fleet made its first appearance in the southern Solomon Islands. The force consisted of battleships, cruisers, and a convoy of transport vessels with aircraft protection. As soon as the enemy was sighted, our attack planes struck at the warships and transports and engaged the protecting enemy planes. On the following afternoon, our torpedo planes continued the onslaught and, during that night, our surface craft engaged the enemy in naval combat. This was the First Naval Battle of the Solomons and the results of these operations are listed as follows:

Enemy vessels sunk—13 cruisers, 9 destroyers and 10 transports. Damaged—1 cruiser, 3 destroyers and 1 transport.

Planes shot down—49 fighters and 9 fighter bombers.

While this heavy toll of enemy warships was being taken in two days of air attack and 36-minute night naval battle, the enemy carrier force narrowly escaped from the battle area. However, this carrier force after receiving reinforcement in planes and naval craft, again ventured into the Solomons area. Consequently on August 24, the Second Naval Battle of the Solomons took place. In this engagement the following results were achieved:—

Enemy vessels damaged—2 carriers and 1 battleship.

Since these two great sea battles, there has been no let down in the naval operations in the Solomons. In the two-month period between August 25 and October 25 the war results are listed as:—

Enemy warships sunk—1 carrier, 3 cruisers, 5 destroyers, 6 submarines, 6 transport ships, and 1 minesweeper.

Enemy warships heavily damaged—1 battleship, 1 aircraft carrier, 1 cruiser, 1 submarine, 2 transports, 1 minesweeper and damage to 1 aircraft carrier.

Enemy plane losses—Total of 500 destroyed and 19 heavy bombers damaged.

Serious Setbacks

These serious setbacks did not prevent the enemy from attempting his third major attack. This time a strong force, consisting of battleships and aircraft carriers, was sighted on October 26, approaching Santa Cruz Island. A heavy attack was unleashed against the enemy in this Naval Battle of the South Pacific. The results of this engagement which lasted for one day were announced as:—

Enemy warships sunk—Aircraft carriers Enterprise, Hornet and another large-sized carrier, 1 battleship, 3 cruisers and 1 destroyer

Enemy warships heavily damaged—3 unidentified warships and 3 destroyers

Enemy plane losses—Over 200 shot down and destroyed with sinking of the carriers.

On November 12, the Third Naval Battle of the Solomons unfolded. The battle extended for three days. In the night battle on November 14, the Japanese surface challenged the superior enemy naval force which included four battleships in the area of Savo Island. This was the first naval engagement between the two opposing capital ships. The results were:—

Enemy warships sunk—2 battleships, 11 cruisers, 3 or 4 destroyers and 1 transport vessel

Enemy warships heavily damaged—3 cruisers, 3 or 4 destroyers, 3 transports

Enemy warships damaged—1 battleship and 3 destroyers

Enemy plane losses—63 shot down and scores of others damaged

In all these encounters, Japan demonstrated her naval superiority. As the above list of war results indicates, it was a series of decisive naval battles, something which is unprecedented in naval history. In the past, once a nation's sea power was dealt a destructive blow, it took years and months before it could fully recover to strike again. This was clearly evident in the case of the Russo-Japanese War in 1904-05.